[illegible] Probably Elected.

[illegible] of Five Congressmen to the Administration in New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN.

ILLINOIS STILL UNCERTAIN.

[illegible] circumstances, and, among others, [illegible] the Presidential contest of 1860, [illegible] of yesterday one of special [illegible] the result; at the time of [illegible] first edition, are not as full [illegible] enough is known to make [illegible] in this State, the Republican [illegible] In regard to the Congressional [illegible] the Administration have lost at least [illegible]

[illegible] was polled in the city, and the [illegible] with a few unimportant exceptions, was [illegible] in a quiet and orderly manner.

[illegible] Republican ticket in Massachusetts has been [illegible] but we have not, at the time of writing, [illegible] means to form a reliable opinion as to [illegible] in the Western States.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

[illegible] ...EDWIN D. MORGAN, Repub.
[illegible] ...ROBERT CAMPBELL, Repub.
[illegible] ...HIRAM GARDNER, Repub.
[illegible] ...SOLOMON E. EVERETT, Repub.

STATE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	Morgan.		Parker.
[illegible] County	900	New-York	19,400
[illegible]	60	Buffalo	502
[illegible]	111	Deer Park	40
[illegible]	93	West Farms	3
[illegible]	74	South Yonkers	80
[illegible]	37	Courtlandt	94
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chester	38
[illegible]	56	Rome	250
[illegible]	69	Goshen	48
[illegible]	[illegible]	Weston	47
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pelham	35
[illegible]	30	New Rochelle	165
[illegible]	113	South East	32
[illegible]	41	Hamptonburg	70
[illegible]	[illegible]	Syracuse	15
[illegible]	17	Yonkers	2
[illegible]	47	Fort Edward	51
[illegible]	160	Mt. Pleasant	54
[illegible]	100	Mt. Vernon	105

[illegible] counties complete [illegible] of cities and towns in other [illegible]

CITY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Wards.	[illegible]	Morgan.	[illegible]	Camp.
[illegible]	1664	248	1072	134
[illegible]	208	131	275	106
[illegible]	422	218	366	152
[illegible]	1671	369	1724	129
[illegible]	1526	724	1193	402
[illegible]	2284	280	1908	177
[illegible]	2486	1351	2171	635
[illegible]	2032	1028	1706	636
[illegible]	1977	2969	1939	1372
[illegible]	1403	900	1482	472
[illegible]	3858	952	1685	617
[illegible]	1186	682	1024	474
[illegible]	1602	773	1655	488
[illegible]	2939	491	1911	212
[illegible]	1169	1722	1138	883
[illegible]	2155	1770	3086	1156
[illegible]	3417	1684	2496	790
[illegible]	3183	1580	2346	954
[illegible]	1427	749	1296	519
[illegible]	2905	1660	2487	1494
[illegible]	1809	1314	1820	851
[illegible]	1877	1816	1777	819
Total	41,381	21,765	36,681	13,548

AMERICAN VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

[illegible]

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

[illegible] Democrat, reelected [illegible] Opposition, elected in the place of G. B. TAYLOR [illegible] Democrat, reelected by 300 majority over [illegible] and 150 over WIL[illegible] Democrat and Anti-[illegible] Democrat, reelected. [illegible] JOHN COCHRANE, Democrat, reelected by 1,461 majority over McCURDY [illegible] Opposition, elected in place of ELIJAH WARD, Democrat [illegible] CLARK, Fusion. [illegible] HASKIN, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, reelected. [illegible] VAN WYCK, Republican. [illegible] Republican. [illegible] (doubtful.) [illegible] Opp., reelected. [illegible] Anti-Lecompton [illegible] Republican [illegible] Republican, reelected [illegible] Republican, reelected. [illegible] Union Opposition [illegible] Republican [illegible] Republican, elected in place of MATTESON. [illegible] Republican, re-elected. [illegible] Republican. [illegible] Union, reelected. [illegible] Republican. [illegible] Republican, re-elected. [illegible] Republican, re-elected. [illegible] Union, elected over [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Republican, reelected. [illegible] five members of Congress [illegible] TAYLOR is defeated by [illegible] WARD is defeated by GEORGE BRIGGS, Fusion. [illegible] elected in 1856 as an [illegible] candidate, is reelected on the Opposition ticket. [illegible] COCHRANE is defeated by [illegible] Anti-Lecompton Democrat and [illegible] District, (Erie County,) ISRAEL T. HATCH is defeated by E. G. SPAULDING, Fusion. [illegible] Democratic members from [illegible] in the Third—MACLAY, in the [illegible] in the Sixth—are reelected.

COUNTY TICKET ELECTED.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED.

[illegible] W. B. Boyd, Union.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII....NO. 2222. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The election passed off quietly in Kings County, but the vote polled in the City was unusually large. In the Seventh Ward, for example, MORGAN polled 300 votes, 30 votes more than FREMONT did in 1856. PARKER polled 700 votes; BURROWS, 100—the total Presidential vote scarcely overrunning that obtained yesterday. HUMPHREY was elected to Congress from the Second District, and LITCHFIELD led TAYLOR. In many wards TAYLOR and LITCHFIELD ran very closely together. BACKHOUSE did well in his own, the Eleventh Ward. The Union County ticket was elected by a handsome majority—excepting that BRAINARD, Democratic nominee for Surrogate, outran Mr. RAIN.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

(The following are the only returns at all satisfactory concerning the members elect for the next Assembly. On some of these the official vote has not yet been counted.)

Kings	1.	Geo. W. Stillwell, Union.
	2.	Thomas Mulligan, Dem.
	3.	Harmanus B. Duryea, Rep.*
	4.	Thomas A. Gardiner, Dem.
	5.	John A. Dayton, Dem.
	6.	Abraham Messerole, Jr., Union.
	7.	Franklin Tuthill, Union.
New-York	1.	J. L. Smith, Dem.*
	2.	Michael Fitzgerald, Dem.*
	3.	C. B. Woodruff, Dem.
	4.	William Glover, Dem.
	5.	A. J. Delaney, Dem.*
	6.	Geo. A. Jeremiah, Dem.
	7.	Fred. A. Conklin, Rep.
	8.	J. J. Reilly, Dem.
	9.	Robert D. Livingston, Dem.
	10.	J. W. Chandler, Dem.*
	11.	N. A. Child, Dem.*
	12.	Theo. E. Tomlinson, Dem.
	13.	Peter Masterson, Dem.
	14.	Edward C. Genet, Dem.
	15.	Edward Murray, Dem.
	16.	James Rutherford, Dem.
	17.	Thos. Veitch, Dem.
Onondaga	2.	H. W. Slocum, Rep.
Washington	1.	Geo. H. Taylor, Dem.
Westchester	1.	S. D. Gifford, Union.
	2.	E. G. Sutherland, Dem.

* Reelected.

THE VERY LATEST.

Majority for the Republican State Ticket of 20,000 to 30,000.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES

NEW-YORK STATE.

Table of County Majorities.

	Morgan.		Parker.
Niagara County	1300	Chemung County	200
Ontario County	1600	Seneca	24
Tompkins County	1500		
Herkimer County	1600		
Onondaga County	2500		
Steuben County	850		
St. Lawrence County	4500		
Cayuga County	3000		
Oneida County	2500		
Tioga County	150		
Rensselaer County	2000		
Columbia County	1000		
Genesee County	1000		
Orleans County	1500		
Monroe County	2100		

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 3—1½ A. M.

The *Atlas and Argus* give up the State, putting MORGAN's majority at 20,000. They claim only two members of Congress certain and three more probably.

UTICA, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The Republicans sweep Oneida, electing ROSCOE CONKLING to Congress by 3000 majority, together with their whole County ticket and four Assembly men. MORGAN, for Governor, has 2500 majority against 1000 Republican for Comptroller last year.

ORSAMUS B. MATTESON, member of Congress, was challenged at the polls of the Ward where he resides in this City, to-day, and his vote was refused. The ground of challenge was that he had a wager pending on the result of the election. The challenge was insisted upon, and he did not vote.

The City Vote for Congressmen.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Sickles.	Walbridge.	Williamson.
First	686	749	224
Second	183	88	292
Third	193	262	260
Fifth	949	732	934
Eighth	1171	1067	1315
Totals	3182	2983	3014

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Parmer.	Barr.	Stephens.	Brennan.	Hunter.
Fourth	271	869	519	361	—
Sixth	84	1026	590	800	3
Tenth	250	829	423	724	256
Fourteenth	222	1215	938	403	—
Total	827	3939	2470	2288	259

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Maclay.	Hamilton.	Deane.
Seventh	2339	1229	330
Thirteenth	1621	869	148
Williamsburg	1622	2020	146
Total	5779	4960	816

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Cochrane.	McCurdy.
Seventh	3170	2206
Eleventh	2726	1283
Fifteenth	1024	2366
Totals	6920	5499

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Ward.	Briggs.
Ninth Ward	1773	3317
Sixteenth Ward	2017	2401
Twentieth Ward	2821	2281
Total	6611	7999

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	H. F. Clark.	Harris.
Twelfth	582	586
Eighteenth	2523	1297
Nineteenth	1010	1123
Twenty-first	2222	1420
Twenty-second	1791	1456
Total	8826	5786

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Haskin, Anti-Lecompton, leads Kemble, Democrat in West Chester, and is probably elected.

KINGS COUNTY—VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Wards.	Districts.	Parker.	Morgan.	Burrows.	Smith.
I.	1.	130	220	28	2
	2.	212	164	33	—
II.	1.	284	48	20	1
	2.	466	125	41	—
III.	1.	190	241	75	—
	2.	186	330	84	—
IV.	1.	148	257	67	1
	2.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
	3.	164	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
V.	1.	409	41	12	—
	2.	264	120	36	—
	3.	228	48	35	—
VI.	1, 2, 3.	826	661	250	4
VII.	1.	[illegible]	93	39	1
	2.	[illegible]	267	66	—
VIII.	—	[illegible]	174	66	—
IX.	1.	190	144	47	—
	2.	408	150	6	1
	3.	175	36	18	1
X.	1, 2, 3.	1100	1000	600	2
XI.	1.	270	285	114	4
	2.	170	263	84	—
	3.	266	276	131	1
XII.	1, 2.	448	95	31	—
XIII.	1.	275	410	90	3
	2.	250	464	170	9
XIV.	1.	375	73	7	2
	2.	324	150	56	1
	3.	227	94	27	1
XV.	1.	148	173	50	1
	2.	148	364	44	5
XVI.	1.	162	119	26	9
	2.	247	187	19	1
	3.	230	109	6	3
XVII.	1.	200	112	35	2
	2.	153	93	23	2
XVIII.	—	168	114	45	—
XIX.	—	222	261	44	2
Total		12,365	8,322	2,946	50

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Wards.		Humphrey.	Litchfield.	Taylor.	Backhouse.	Blair.
First	1	97	27	271	6
First	2	96	111	112	8
Second	1	275	98	42	9
Second	2	242	247	144	5
Third	1	91	165	307	3
Third	2	86	91	440	2
Fourth	1	98	88	238	3
Fourth	2	99	311	200	21
Fourth	3	667	97	232	26
Fifth	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	15
Fifth	2	162	[illegible]	375	15
Fifth	3	241	[illegible]	73	20
Sixth	complete	667	275	710	170
Seventh	1	1614	211	[illegible]	46
Seventh	2	216	170	[illegible]	45
Eighth	complete	270	143	231	31
Ninth	1	97	202	155	21
Ninth	2	223	163	100	1
Ninth	3	200	92	42	14
Eleventh	1	260	176	240	31
Eleventh	2	183	[illegible]	236	14
Eleventh	3	283	97	412	25
Twelfth complete		250	110	110	19
[illegible] complete		80	118	52	2

Tenth Ward still to hear from.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The result of the election in Massachusetts indicates, as far as heard from, the complete success of the Republicans. The whole Republican State ticket is elected, as follows:

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Governor—NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
Lieutenant-Governor—ELIPHALET TRASK.
Secretary of State—OLIVER WARNER.
Auditor—CHARLES WHITE.
Attorney-General—STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS.

Returns from seventy towns and cities show a plurality of 9,000 for BANKS. The vote in Boston was very close, standing as follows: BANKS, Republican, 6,000; BEACH, Democrat, 6,207; and LAWRENCE, American, 1,616.

The Democrats have elected E. F. BUTLER to the *State Senate*, and CALEB CUSHING to the *lower House* of the Legislature.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Districts.	
First	THOMAS D. ELIOT, Republican.
Second	JAMES BUFFINTON, Republican, reelected.
Third	CHARLES F. ADAMS, Republican, (doubtful.)
Fourth	ALEXANDER H. RICE, Republican, 1,000 plu.
Fifth	ANSON BURLINGAME, Republican.
Sixth	JOHN B. ALLEY, Republican.
Seventh	DANIEL W. GOOCH, Republican.
Eighth	CHARLES R. TRAIN, Republican.
Ninth	ELI THAYER, Republican, reelected.
Tenth	CHARLES DELANO, Republican.
Eleventh	HENRY L. DAWES, Republican.

The vote in ALLEY's District stands as follows: ALLEY, Republican, 3,020; OTIS P. LORD, Independent, 2,013; LORING, Democrat, 632.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 2—10 P. M.

The Republicans have swept the State. One hundred and ten cities and towns are heard from, and foot up a plurality for Banks for Governor of over 14,000. The entire Republican delegation to Congress is elected. In the Fifth District, where the contest was the most doubtful, Burlingame has over 200 majority. In the Fourth District, Rice has 1,100 plurality. The Senate and House will be largely Republican. The Republicans are celebrating their victory by processions, illuminations, speeches, music and fireworks.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The Hon. Eli Thayer is elected in this District, by a majority of at least 5,000. In 1856 his majority was 1,300. His vote now is far ahead of his ticket.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 2.

FOR CONGRESS.

Fourth Ward—PENNINGTON, 140 majority.
Fifth Ward—WORTENDYKE, 211 majority.
Tenth Ward—PENNINGTON, 33 majority.
Eleventh Ward—PENNINGTON, 22 majority.
Clinton Township—WORTENDYKE, 22 majority.
Harrison, Hudson County—WORTENDYKE, 22 majority.

BANE, Democrat, Assemblyman, is elected in the Second District.

Waldron, Opposition, Assemblyman, is elected in the First District.

Essex County will give Governor Pennington, Opposition, for Congress, 1,500 majority.

Newark gives 900 majority for Pennington.

Bloomfield gives Pennington 259 majority, and Milburn gives him 50 majority.

The Opposition Sheriff is also elected, and 9 Opposition Assemblymen.

In Morris County, Rockaway Township gives Riggs, Opposition, for Congress 115 majority over Huyler.

In Essex County the Opposition gain five members of Assembly.

Orange, for Congress, gives Pennington 308 majority.

In the Sixth Assembly District, Trimble, Opposition, is elected.

In Union County, Elizabeth City gives Pennington 68 majority.

The Republicans are having a grand torch-light procession, headed by a splendid band of music, and are cheering vociferously in honor of their victory in the State.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Burlington County—Thirteen townships—Stratton's majority (Opposition) for Congress, 1,505.

Norcross, Opposition, for the State Senate, has 1,185 majority.

All the Opposition Assemblymen in this county are elected.

Mercer County—Stratton's majority in this County for Congress will be over 500.

In Pequannoc Township, Morris County—Riggs, Opposition for Congress, has 117 majority over Hunter, Lecomptonite.

Camden County—All the Opposition Assemblymen are elected.

Nixon, the People's candidate for Congress in the First District, is undoubtedly elected.

Applegate, Democrat, for Assembly, in the Third District, is elected by 93 majority.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 2.

In the First Assembly District in Warren County, Adrain, Opposition, for Congress, has 148 majority. In the same District, Wm. Tait, Opposition, is elected to the Legislature.

In the borough of Hackstown, Adrain has 54 majority. Rusling, Opposition, for Assembly, has 128 majority, and is elected—an Opposition gain.

In the borough of Belvidere, Patterson, Democrat, for Congress, has 18 majority over Adrain.

In Hunterdon County, Lambertville borough gives Adrain 30 majority.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Mercer County—STRATTON, Opposition, for Congress, 600 majority. MUIRHEAD, Opposition, for Sheriff, 200 majority.

Martin, Opposition, for Assembly, is elected.

Aitkin, Opposition, for Assembly, has 137 majority.

DELAWARE ELECTION.

The returns from Delaware are meagre. A portion of the City of Wilmington is reported. The Opposition have a small majority.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Nov. 2.

All the Wards in this city have been heard from, and give 340 majority for the People's ticket.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, (Mich.,) Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The city gives the Democratic State ticket from three to four hundred majority. The Republicans claim the election of eight of the eleven Aldermen and a portion of the County ticket.

The returns from the State are meagre, and indicate that a light vote has been polled. This is owing to a severe storm that has prevailed throughout the State to-day.

The Republicans undoubtedly have carried all the Congressmen.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Five precincts of Sangamon County show a Democratic gain of 190 over the vote of 1856—when the united Opposition carried the County by 311 majority. In Madison County, Alton City gives the Democratic State ticket about 100 majority.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

A private dispatch from Chicago states that that city had gone Republican by 1,000 majority. The lines between Chicago and Detroit have now been interrupted by the storm.

INCIDENTS OF ELECTION-DAY.

About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, some soldiers from Governor's Island, in a steam-tug, attempted to land at the barge-office—the design of the soldiers, it was said, being to swell the Sickles Congressional vote. A large crowd gathered at the wharf, and opposed the intended landing. There was some pretty warm fighting, and it was believed that the contest would be a bloody one before it ended. A number of the First Ward Police speedily arrived, and endeavored to restore quiet, but in vain. A requisition was made on the Second Ward, and on the Police Head-quarters, for additional men, and soon some dozen Second Ward Officers, and a formidable squad of Detectives, arrived. The Police, armed with their clubs, "went in," and the fighting crowd soon went away. Some endeavored to signalize their departure by throwing overboard Detective Officer McDOUGAL, but the officer, being spotty and muscular, escaped the salt-water bath. The boat-load of soldiers headed for Governor's Island, and there was no more disturbance.

A boat load of marines, from the United States Receiving ship North Carolina, landed at 2 o'clock in the [illegible]

Near the site of the Old Brewery, at the Five Points, there was a fierce contest about 2 o'clock. Several pistols were fired, and the wildest excitement prevailed for a time. Two men, named FRANK MCMANUS and HENRY HALON, were shot. They were removed to the Hospital. MCMANUS was shot in his left eye. A ball grazed the head of HALON, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The Sixth Ward Police arrested two men, named TIMOTHY SULLIVAN and JEREMIAH SHEA, and seized two muskets, two double-barreled guns and three revolvers—all heavily loaded. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs.

At the Police Head-quarters there was a throng of anxious inquirers concerning the progress of the election, all day. In the evening, till a late hour, the telegraph office was completely jammed, in the expectation that the results of the canvassing in the various Wards would be announced there. The news gathered through this channel was very meagre, and the consequent disappointment was very great.

Two Bleecker-street omnibuses, with four horses attached to each, were chartered yesterday by Captain WALLING to carry his Detective Squad to such sections of the City as might require their presence. They were called in several directions and quelled several incipient disturbances.

Mayor TIEMANN, accompanied by his special "shadow," Sergeant BRENNY, took a ride in a buggy yesterday through several of the Wards. They were well received wherever they went, and evidently had a pleasant ride.

In the Third Congressional District, the excitement during the morning was not very great, although several rumors were rife, which, if true, would have materially affected the success of the several candidates. It was stated, with much show of honesty, that in the Eighth Ward the Republicans in the Bleakely interest were throwing their ballots for WALBRIDGE, considering him less their political enemy than Mr. SICKLES. In the lower Wards it was stated, and proof was freely offered, that FERNANDO WOOD, satisfied that General WALBRIDGE could not beat Mr. SICKLES, had gone over with his cohorts to the interest of Mr. WILLIAMSON—determined, at all hazards, that Mr. SICKLES should not be returned. These, among other rumors, with a talk about the lightness of the vote, served as subjects of conversation until the polls closed. It was then asserted strongly by Mr. WOOD's friends that Mr. SICKLES had made a beggarly show in the lower Wards, whatever he might have done in the upper section of his District; and that Mr. WALBRIDGE was surely elected. But, soon after the polls closed, the friends of the respective candidates retired to their respective head-quarters, and there awaited the arrival of the returns. At the Head-quarters of Mr. WILLIAMSON there were many of his friends, and early in the evening they were confident of success, but their confidence did not continue long. At the Head-quarters of General WALBRIDGE there was an occasional demonstration, but as the later returns came in they subsided. At the Head-quarters of the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, corner of Broadway and Park-place, there was a confident air, although the returns did not always appear to the uninformed to be very favorable.

For a long time the returns stood with WILLIAMSON 17 votes ahead, and only two Districts in the lower part of the City to be heard from. Nevertheless, they were all joyful; and when Mr. SICKLES appeared he was greeted with three cheers as the hero of a glorious fight. Mr. SICKLES felt assured that his friends had succeeded, but advised a little patience until all the returns came in. At length they came, and showed the following: DANIEL E. SICKLES over General WALBRIDGE, 227; over Mr. WILLIAMSON, 390. The enthusiasm which this announcement occasioned was extreme. Cheers upon cheers were given. Many of the most respectable and prominent Democrats in the City throwing up their hats. The entire party now moved below, with the intention of forming a procession and proceeding to Tammany Hall. But each had so much to congratulate the other upon that for a long time no movement to get outside the hotel could be made with any prospect of success. As Mr. SICKLES entered the lower room he was seized, raised to the shoulders of two stalwart friends, and sustained there until another tremendous volley of cheers had been given. Everybody was either cheering or shaking somebody's hand over the great triumph over FERNANDO WOOD. About this time Capt. WILEY appeared and was cheered as one who had earned himself a successful General's chaplet in the fight just past. While they were cheering him he held up, with as much grace as the "subject" would allow of, a "dead Rabbit" skinned. As soon as the defunct animal was seen by the people, they all as with one voice cried out "FERNANDO WOOD." Some of them tried to weep, but always as they raised their hands to "Wipe away a tear," their hands would pass to their hats, and then more cheers would be the result.

At length Mr. THOS. C. FIELD was called on for "a few brief remarks." He mounted a chair amid a renewal of cheers, and said he presumed it was unnecessary for him to assure them that he entered fully into their joy over the result of the fight. [Cheers.] After a brief allusion to the struggle, he referred to what, he said, had given him a new sensation, and a higher opinion of his fellow-man—that was the firm and unwavering friendship and strongly-expressed desire of JAMES BUCHANAN for the success of his tried and ever-faithful friend, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. [Vociferous cheering.] It was gratifying to him to know that while clouds were gathering—while darkness for a time seemed to overshadow the prospects of their friend, the Chief Magistrate of the nation looked to him (Mr. SICKLES) for a successful indorsement of the policy of his Administration—that while their natural foes were gathering against Mr. SICKLES, and while there was treachery in the Democratic ranks, the Chief Magistrate was ever found expressing his strong desire for the success of his friend. [Great applause.]

Mr. FIELD then stated to the meeting the success of Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, by a majority of 1,509. The announcement was received with loud cheers, as was the announcement of the success of the entire County ticket.

There were now loud calls for Mr. SICKLES, who at length appeared and said: The triumph which he had obtained in his District was a triumph of his friend and of himself; it was a triumph of the Democratic Party against its foes, both individually and collectively. [Applause.] Whatever was vital in the Know-Nothing spirit had been arrayed against him—whatever was strong in Black Republicanism had been arrayed against him—whatever was infamous in the Democratic Party had been united against him—but without success; and he was happy in having defeated the common enemy and securing the triumph of the candidate presented by the Democracy of the District. [Cheers.] He thanked them from his heart for their support in this contest, and expressed his acknowledgment of their friendship in having disregarded the dictation of his personal enemy, FERNANDO WOOD. He charged Mr. TUCKER, the Secretary of State, with having gone, during the past week, to a respectable Democratic friend of his (Mr. S.'s,) residing in the Fifth Ward, and with having offered to procure for him the pardon of a man now in the State Prison on a conviction for felony, on condition that he (his friend) would desert Mr. SICKLES and aid in the election of an opposing candidate. Mr. SICKLES allowed Mr. TUCKER ten days in which to meet this accusation and asserted that, in the event of a failure to refute the charge he would resign his position as member of Congress, provided Mr. TUCKER would vacate the office of Secretary of State in the event of his being found guilty of the charge made against him. In conclusion, Mr. SICKLES referred in complimentary terms to the Democrats who had sustained him in his contest against the opponents of the Administration, and declared that, in the City of New-York, his experience had confirmed him in the belief that a candidate could be a man, and need not necessarily be a machine, and that he could base his claims more on his personal qualifications than on his claims as an office-seeker.

In the Sixth Congressional District, comprising the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, there was considerable disturbance in the fore part of the day. In the Seventeenth Ward the ticket boxes of the American and Republican parties were overturned and destroyed by the reputed friends of Mr. COCHRANE, and the ballots scattered to the winds. The police soon quelled the disturbance. Nobody was injured, and the voters found their way to the polls without any obstruction. Mr. COCHRANE met a few friends at the Lafarge House last night, but the result was too dubious to admit of a public demonstration.

In the Seventh District of the Thirteenth Ward yesterday, a man voted in the morning for the State officers, depositing those tickets only in the ballot-box. Five or six hours afterwards he presented himself again at the polls and tendered his votes of county officers. He was challenged on the ground that he had already voted once, but he swore his vote in and the Inspectors allowed it. Part of the prescribed oath, "in such case made and provided," is to the effect that the challenged party has not yet voted. A question has arisen whether a man may legally deposit a portion of his votes and afterwards return and vote the remainder of the ticket.

A large representation of the friends of the Democratic State, County and Congressional tickets met last night in Tammany Hall, DANIEL F. TIEMAN presided. As the returns were submitted, the audience cheered loudly, the majorities, of course, being always presented as in favor of the Democratic candidates. Mr. KELLY, Mr. CLANCY, Mr. COCHRANE and Mr. SICKLES were the favorite nominees.

Speeches were made by Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER, Capt. RYNDERS, and others, and, eventually, a series of resolutions were presented, indorsing the successful nominees. These were adopted by acclamation.

In the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, there was no doubt, from the first, but that HORACE F. CLARK would be reelected. The election was conducted very quietly, for the most part. At the corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street, where the polls for the Fourth District, Eighteenth Ward, were held, the Inspectors were not at their post until 10 minutes before 9 o'clock in the morning; there was no voting there, consequently, until after that hour, and many declared that the whole vote could be thrown out, inasmuch as the law was not complied with. The Republican ticket boxes in this District were carried away by a crowd of rowdies in the middle of the day, and there was some fighting there. Mr. CLARKE was at the Everett House during the whole evening, but those who inquired for him were told that he had gone to bed with a sick headache.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-street and Astor House, Hotel entrance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The English and French Governments and the Belly Contract—Fabricated Reports—Blunders of the Telegraph—The New Transit Arrangement, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

There is no truth whatever in the statement, published from Washington in yesterday's *Herald*; that the English and French Governments have notified our Government of an intention to enforce the Belly contract, nor has there been any intimation from any quarter that they intend to take any such step.

Nor has there been any unusual increase of the naval force of these powers in the Nicaraguan waters. I have the best possible authority for saying that the report in question is an entire fabrication. Both these Governments express their entire approval of the course of our Government towards M. BELLY.

Lord NAPIER has just returned from Richmond, and Count SARTIGES leaves to-night for New-York.

The horrible mangling of my dispatch, last evening, by the telegraph operators, rendered a portion of it wholly unintelligible. I said, "President PIERCE had left for Philadelphia, where he becomes the guest of the city," &c. The telegraph makes me say: "Lieutenant MAFFITT returns to the Coast Survey, when he becomes the guest of the city," &c. I regret that such blunders are becoming as frequent as they are annoying.

I reiterate my dispatch concerning the new Transit contract, and can assure you that it is correct in every particular, excepting the omission made by the Telegraph in the style of the Company. It should have been, "The United States and Central American Transit Company." Those who happen to be ignorant of important transactions here, content themselves with denying them, and fabricating others.

Q.

Our Washington Correspondence.

NEW-GRANADIAN AFFAIRS—A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858.

Your Panama correspondent, under date of Oct. 19, pretends to contradict my dispatch which appeared in the TIMES of the 7th ult., but in his attempt, he gives to that dispatch, to every word of it, the most ample corroboration. I stated that the elections had terminated peaceably, and that no fears of a disturbance were apprehended. "F. W. R." says: "That the elections had terminated peaceably throughout the State, and that no fears of a disturbance were apprehended are *facts* which you published in my letters eight days previously." So that this part of Q.'s dispatch is admitted to be true.

In my dispatch I say: "Great excitement prevailed, but after the elections were over all was peace and quiet, and the result was as gratifying to the foreigners as the natives." "F. W. R." says: "That canvass was conducted with much bitterness, and that the City was filled with armed men," &c. There is much of the exaggeration of a partisan in all this, but nevertheless it seems to be evidence that *great excitement prevailed*, as I stated. I paid a just tribute to the respectable characters of Messrs. OBALDIA and HURTADO. "F. W. R." says: "Personally, Mr. HURTADO is an estimable gentleman;" but then adds: "Although Mr. HURTADO is a gentleman in his manner, he is an Englishman by birth, marriage, and inclination." In this your Panama correspondent is mistaken, as he is in almost every fact he pretends to state. Mr. HURTADO was born in London when his father was Minister of Columbia, in Great Britain. "F. W. R." argues that Mr. H. is consequently not a New-Granadian, but an Englishman by birth, and unfit for filling, duly and honorably, his duties as Intendant of Panama!!! My only error appears to have been in pronouncing this "estimable gentleman" [illegible] for his official position.

"F. W. R." "spreads himself" in demonstrating that the election of Mr. OBALDIA "did not come of Ospina's Administration." Laborious, arduous task! In my dispatch I said "Señor HURTADO was the candidate of the *Conservadores for the governorship*," and everybody knows that President OSPINA was elected by the Conservador Party. Who can suppose, then, that I thought Mr. OSPINA had caused Mr. OBALDIA to be elected? How could I ignore that OBALDIA is liberal and OSPINA, conservador. Notwithstanding, "F. W. R." was not clever enough to perceive that in the expression "all this comes of Ospina's Administration," there was evidently a telegraphic or typographic mistake, and what I said was "All this comes happily at the time of Ospina's Administration, &c." This erratum makes all the strength and glory of Mr. "F. W. R.'s" letter.

I regret that your PANAMA Correspondent always speaks of New-Granadian matters with the partiality and bitterness of a hot member of the domestic parties of the Isthmus, and he cannot bear to hear of one judging impartially those things. In this lies the secret of his criticism on the dispatch of your "irregular" Correspondent, Q. His feelings frequently run him into the grossest errors, while passing judgment on matters of which he is wholly ignorant. He says, for instance: "The departure of Gen. HERRAN to Washington, on a mission, to endeavor to throw dust into the eyes of Gen. CASS and the President," &c., while every one here knows that Gen. HERRAN had given up his house in Washington and gone to New-York to reside, and only returned here at the solicitation of Gen. CASS himself, as stated in my dispatch; so that by the declaration of "F. W. R." it would appear that Gen. CASS commanded the *dusty* mission to Gen. HERRAN.

The Panama correspondent of the *Herald* also pronounces my dispatch "grossly incorrect in every particular," and says "the American residents of the Isthmus were highly incensed at its contents," and yet this same individual corroborates me in every point but one. He shows that to the "disappointed candidates and their partisans" the election of OBALDIA was distasteful, and therefore there was *not* a general acquiescence in the choice made. What nonsense! Who could expect the disappointed candidates to be pleased at OBALDIA's election? Was it necessary to make this exception in my dispatch? Nor is it less nonsensical to talk of the "American residents" being incensed because their successful candidate is spoken of in terms more flattering than the *Herald's* correspondent thinks he deserves. Away with such buffoonery.

Q.

The Weather at the West.

[illegible], Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

[illegible] throughout the Northwest to-day, which will retard

the returns of the elections; but it is nevertheless [illegible] that some dispatches may be received to-night to indicate the result in Michigan and Illinois, and, possibly, also in Wisconsin.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Tobasco dates of the 14th of October are received by the arrival of the New-Orleans mail to Friday last. Governor SABLAS, the Tobasco commandant of Tobasco, had proclaimed martial law in his department, owing to the invasion of the Constitutionalists from Chiapa, to oppose whom he was endeavoring to raise a sufficient force.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The deaths from yellow fever in this city yesterday were 27. The Howard Association declares the yellow fever to be no longer an epidemic. There was a frost in the suburbs this morning.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 1.

The deaths from yellow fever, on Saturday, were 28.

The Bank of Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The Bank of Tennessee resumed specie payment yesterday.

Non-Arrival of the America [illegible]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 2—[illegible]

There are no signs of the Royal Mail [illegible] America, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 23d ult.

Southern Ocean Steamer [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The United States Mail steamer *Nashville* arrived at the bar at 12 o'clock, and at her dock at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning.

City Intelligence.

SUICIDE AT THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE.—JOHN STILLWELL JONES, who has been boarding for several weeks past at the Smithsonian House, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, was found, yesterday, dead in his bed. An empty vial, which had contained laudanum, was on a table in the room. The following letter, neatly folded and addressed to [illegible] EMBURY, No. 740 Third-avenue, lay also on the table, revealing the fact of deliberate suicide:

Procrastination is the cause of this act. Friends will speak of me as they found me. [illegible] give.

* * * You have always been my friend. See that I am buried in York Bay Cemetery, where my father and mother lay, and you will do the last act of kindness you can ever do for me. Mr. [illegible] undertaker, in Spring-street, near Wooster, can tell you all about that matter, as he buried both father and mother. I can only say one other thing, and that is, God bless you! JOHN STILLWELL JONES.

The deceased was 28 years of age, and a son of the late Col. JONES, formerly of the Seventh Regiment. He had fallen into dissipated habits, and had become very reduced in his circumstances [illegible] His excessively generous and social nature secured him the warm sympathy and assistance of friends. A short time since a complimentary ball was given for his benefit at Montgomery Hall. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.—$37,000 [illegible] THE DELAWARE BANK, OF DELHI.—The Delaware Bank of Delhi, in this State, was broken into on Monday morning, and $37,000 stolen. The robbery was discovered on opening the Bank. Of the stolen money, $15,000 were mutilated bills on the Delaware Bank, $13,000 new bills on the Bank, which had not yet been put in circulation, $6,000 in gold, and $3,000 in miscellaneous bank-bills. The door was opened by a false key, and the safe was blown open. No clue has yet been obtained to the successful robbers. A reward of $3,000 has been offered for their arrest, and for the recovery of the money.

STABBING A BROTHER.—PATRICK and JAMES GILLEN, brothers, residing at No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, had an altercation late on Monday evening at their house. PATRICK seized an ice-pick and stabbed his brother in three places, causing such serious injuries that his life is pronounced to be in jeopardy. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, and PATRICK was arrested and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

MARINE LOSSES.—The marine losses for the month of October foot up 4 ships, [illegible] schooners and a sloop, total value $[illegible], exclusive of damage to vessels less than total loss and of partial losses on cargo. Total losses for the 10 months of the present year are 290 vessels valued at $9,[illegible]. For the same period in 1857 it was [illegible].

CITY TAXES.—During the past month there has been received for taxes, at the Tax-Receiver's Office, $2,866,000. Of this sum, $45,1[illegible] were for taxes due last year. The amount received the past week was $1,044,889.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.—The motion in the Supreme Court for an injunction against the Commissioners of Emigration, was adjourned to Tuesday, 9th inst.

Police Intelligence.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF SILK GOODS.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, two Fourth Ward policemen observed a couple of suspicious-looking men carrying through Roosevelt-street, each carrying a bundle under his arm. As the reputable inhabitants of this precinct are not given to early habits of promenading, and particularly to carrying suspicious-looking bundles, the officers felt satisfied that the men they saw were just returning from some illegal expedition. They accosted the strangers and asked them to describe the contents of their bundles, which, request the latter replied to by showing with their heels rapid segments of circles, in the air. The officers gave chase, and soon arrested the fugitives and conveyed them to the Station-house. The bundles, on being overhauled, proved to be composed of full pieces of choice silk and satin. It was subsequently ascertained that the silk store of [illegible] Sperling, No. 100 William-street, had been broken into and robbed of $4,000 worth of silks and satins. The goods found in the possession of the prisoners were identified as a portion of those stolen. The prisoners gave their names as John [illegible] and James Casey, and were committed for trial to answer a charge of burglary. A man giving his name as James Robinson, was subsequently arrested in the Sixth Ward with a portion of the stolen silks in his possession. About $4,000 worth of the missing goods were recovered. The store was entered by forcing open one of the shutters of a rear window.

WHOLESALE HAUL OF YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN.—James Lexford, a respectable elderly gentleman, residing on the easterly side of the City, was on his way home at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, through Roosevelt-street, when he was [illegible] He had proceeded but [illegible] young ruffians surrounded him [illegible] had possessed themselves of his [illegible] and other valuables. Mr. [illegible] the Police. Fortunately two officers [illegible] came to his assistance in time to arrest [illegible] gang. The prisoners—all boys from [illegible] age—who gave their names as Wm. Anderson, [illegible] Leary, John O'Hare, James [illegible] and James [illegible], were yesterday taken before Justice [illegible] CONNOLLY, and locked up to answer a charge of highway robbery. A number of the [illegible]

DISHONEST SERVANT GIRL.—[illegible] a German woman, who has [illegible] some time as domestic in the family of [illegible] Yoery, No. 446 Eighth-avenue, was [illegible] day, charged with stealing $150 [illegible] of silver-ware, knives and forks [illegible] employer. The bulk of the property was [illegible] She was committed for examination.

PROBABLY FATAL STABBING.—The Third Ward police found a man, giving his name as [illegible] street, [illegible] with a stab in the side. He was taken to the Hospital, and the wound is pronounced fatal. Being intoxicated he was unable to give any account as to how he received the stab.

COURT CALENDAR, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 1767, 1549, 1549, 1977, 1777, 1603, 1221, [illegible] 1886, 1637, 1899, [illegible] 1873, 1877, [illegible] 1900, 1909, 1911, 1919, 1970, 1921, [illegible] 1936, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1946, 1947, 1949, [illegible] Part II.—Nos. 1702, 1703, 1705, 2323, 2324, [illegible] 2256, 2336, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2348, 2350, [illegible] 2369, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2380, 2382, 2384, [illegible] 1948, 1984, 1570, 1242, 1662, 2049, 2046, [illegible] 1362, 2432, 2466, 1680, 1362.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 661 to 663, [illegible] 184, 186, 229, 252, 290, 403, 25[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 1323, 1227, 1601, 1611, 1662, 1685, 1607, 1688, 1303 to 1532, 1651, 1762. Part II.—Nos. 1603, 1609, 1640, 1650, 1675, [illegible] 1600, 1607, 1746.

SURROGATE COURT—General Term—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, [illegible]

OBITUARY.

A Scotch journal says: "Another of the contemporaries of Burns has been gathered to his fathers. JAMES NEIL died recently at [illegible], aged 92 years. He had many reminiscences of the bard, which he was accustomed to relate with great glee. Among others we may mention the following: They were plowing together at a match on the [illegible] farm here. Among the prizes was one for the best kept harness. Burns excited the mirth of the field by appearing with a straw harness, and the judge awarded him the prize for his ingenuity. Throughout the whole day Burns kept calling on the boy who led [illegible] 'Scud on, scud on, Davie; if we be wrang, we'll no be lost.'"

The funeral of the German writer, Varnhagen von Ense, who died suddenly on the 10th, while playing a game of chess with his niece, took place at Berlin on Thursday, in the presence of a large circle of persons of high rank, savans, artists, &c., among whom [illegible] of the Society of Berlin, Alexander von Humboldt, General Wrangel, Professor Boeckh, &c., were among the mourners.

English papers announce the decease of the Countess of Abingdon.

[illegible] New-Caledonia [illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

[illegible], Sept. [illegible], 1858.

The important query as to whether New-Caledonia is sufficiently rich in precious metals to reward the enterprise of a large mining population yet remains to be solved. Although many thousand miners rushed hither from California in the first blush of the gold excitement, at least half of whom have returned whence they came, satisfied that they had been pursuing a myth, the country, until recently, has been almost unexplored, and no one can say with any degree of certainty to-day what is its character as a mineral region. We only know that thus far there is no reliable evidence of the existence of extensive and rich *placers*—but the absence of such evidence, however discouraging, does not absolutely settle the question. Many miners upon the bars of the lower Fraser have taken out considerable amounts of the precious dust; but ten times their number, working almost by the side of these favorites of fortune, have scarcely made [illegible], and thousands have been [illegible] weeks and months for the fall of the river in order that profitable claims may be exposed and explored. The Fraser, lying as it does in the Cascade Mountains, is swollen during the Summer by the melting snows, and recedes when the season has so far advanced as to check farther thaws upon the mountain summits and in their sheltered ravines. Thus the river begins to rise in May—and the waters ordinarily subside in July or early in August. The miners who rushed up here last Spring had only just begun to reap the reward of their enterprise, when the mountain torrents came down and drove them from the river's bed, compelling all to cease labor and wait for the fall of the stream, with the exception of a few hundred whose claims contained "pay dirt," high up the banks. The season [illegible] to have been unusually [illegible] this Summer; but the stream has fallen three or four feet during the last week—and if the cold nights now upon us should continue, it can not be long before the river reaches its lowest stage, when we shall speedily be informed as to the extent of the mineral wealth now covered by its waters. The falling of the waters has also started some fifteen hundred mining explorers towards the Upper Fraser by the arduous trail from Fort Yale, and, with the five hundred men who cut the [illegible] River trail, and hundreds more who are waiting to pass over that route when it is opened, will very soon run over the region wherein the richest beds of ore are supposed to lie, and settle the question in *that* section.

A few weeks, then, at furthest, must put an end to speculation as to the mineral character of New-Caledonia, and bring us to the examination of plain, palpable facts. And it is *facts* alone which can settle the question—for there is no law governing gold deposits, upon observance of which we may anticipate the facts with any degree of certainty, as experience in the California mines has clearly shown. With these suggestions, I proceed to give such facts as have come under my observation, or I have been able to procure from thoroughly reliable sources, during my own explorations. As stated in a former letter, I visited every mining bar on the lower Fraser, between Forts Hope and Yale—that comprising almost the entire district in which mining operations are at present conducted. In every case I talked with the miners—whom I found generally to be very intelligent and respectably-behaved men—examined their operations in person, and noted down the results of my inquiries in most cases. The "bars" (as they are called) now being worked are, in fact, the low banks of the river, formed many years back, doubtless by deposits brought down the current, and landed at points where eddies formed. The gold found here is all "float" metal, evidently washed down by the stream, and deposited on these bars by the same operation of Nature that formed the bars themselves.

At "Mosquito Bar," the first passed above Fort Hope, I found about forty men at work, averaging from a dollar and a half to two dollars per day. The strata of pay dirt was from one to four inches only in thickness.

"Fifty-four Forty" Bar, just above, seems to have been completely worked out above high-water mark, and abandoned for the present.

At "[illegible] Bar" there were a hundred and fifty men at work, making from fifty cents to a dollar and a half per day to the man, although a few of the claims were paying as high as [illegible]. The strata of pay dirt are five to [illegible] inches thick. The general testimony of the miners here and at nearly every other point upon the river is, that thus far their claims pay better as the water recedes, the gold becoming coarser and more abundant. I should have before remarked that the metal found in these banks is in the shape of exceedingly fine dust, very difficult to save even by amalgamation with quicksilver.

"[illegible] Bar" has fifteen or twenty miners [illegible] a little better, and making perhaps three dollars per day each. The laborers all look sad and discouraged, *hoping* that they will do better when the river falls, and declaring that if this hope fails them, they must suffer severely next Winter.

"Santa Clara" Bar furnishes present employment to fifteen or eighteen men, who are making from two to four dollars per day. Upon "[illegible] Bar" there are over a hundred men at work, making from three to twelve dollars per day, and some few as high as sixteen dollars per man, with improving prospects as the river falls.

On "[illegible] Bar," less than twenty men were making fair wages. The forty-odd men at [illegible] Bar, were averaging five dollars per day; and at "Alpha Bar" the average of thirty men was estimated at about a dollar per day.

On "[illegible] Island," a large island in the river, midway between its two banks, there are over a hundred miners, more than half of whom were idle, waiting for the fall of the river, so that they could get at their claims. Those who were at work were making from fifty cents to a dollar per day. They do not doubt, however, that they shall do well when the river falls, as they have obtained fair "prospects" by wading out in the stream.

"[illegible] Bar" was one of the first on which rich diggings were struck, and it is still paying the claimants handsomely. The original company of ten claimants have mostly sold out to advantage, and left with from two to three thousand dollars each in their pockets. Their successors are working a "sluice," bringing the water from a creek nearly a mile distant. They employ sixteen laborers at five dollars per day. The profits of each proprietor in this sluice company amounts to from forty to fifty dollars per day. Eighty or ninety others are at work on the same bar with "rockers," making from eight to sixteen dollars per day each. On a bar just above them the few long-visaged miners at work say they "are not making grub."

At Emory [illegible] there are some two hundred men at work, who are making from fifty cents to five dollars per day, when the river was down they made from five to ten dollars per man. At Trinity Bar there were about thirty men at work, hardly making expenses. The few miners at present on Benicia Bar were idle, waiting the fall of the water.

"Hill's Bar" is about the best on the river, and furnishes employment to some three hundred men, who have built up quite a town on the bluff. The miners are averaging from one to two ounces per day to the man. Here also the testimony is that the bar pays better as it approaches the river bed. The metal is a fine float gold, and has been dug here in some instances from a strata of earth lying ten feet under a bank of red sand. Three sluices have been erected here to work over the tailings, which are found to pay well,—but thus far the supply of water is too limited for constant work.

At and near Fort Yale there are a few miners at work, making from one dollar to five dollars per day. At "New-York" Bar, just above, there is a small company of New-Yorkers at work, with little success at present.

So much for my own personal observation of the mining operations. Besides the men noted above as at work, there could not have been less than a thousand men at different points upon the river, who were absolutely idle; and it is safe to say that the amount of gold being taken out at this time would not make an average of two dollars per day to all hands. The idlers, however, have materially decreased by the recent exodus towards the Upper Fraser—and the remainder of them, doubtless, will get fair and perhaps first-rate claims upon the lower river, when the waters recede and uncover the lower bars. The officers of the Hudson's Bay Company here, say that the stream will fall perpendicularly yet ten or twelve, and in some places, twenty feet.

A very simple calculation shows that, according to the foregoing notes of mining operations, a large amount of gold must have been already taken out of Fraser River,—and as very little of it has found its way out into the hands of the merchants or bankers, you ask, "What has become of the dust?" The fact that so little Fraser River gold has come to market hitherto very naturally suggests a doubt whether it has really been mined. A little observation on the river will explain this seeming anomaly. In the first place, the miners who came here from California were generally men of some means, who brought with them funds for their more immediate necessities, carried up river a present stock of supplies, and so have had no occasion to part with their dust. In the second place, there have been no parties up the river until very recently prepared to purchase the dust for coin. Still again, the commercial value of the Fraser River dust has not yet been established,—and the miners are unwilling to part with it for such prices as those who are now prepared to buy are willing to pay. At sixteen dollars per ounce, a hundred thousand dollars worth of gold might be collected from the miners within an hour; but purchasers are not willing to give more than from fourteen to fifteen dollars per ounce, as the dealers in bullion profess to have had assays made showing that the cleanest of it will not coin much over sixteen dollars per ounce. The Hudson Bay Company take it in trade at the latter rate, and are now receiving considerable quantities.

Gold seekers will not see in these results much present encouragement to immigration hither. Certainly if I were to advise, I should counsel patience and delay. If it should turn out that the diggings are confined to the rivers already explored, there are already as many miners in the country as can do well for the present. If, on the other hand, Fraser River shall prove to be only the tail sluice of a great gold region East of the Cascade Range, there will be plenty of room for those who wait a few months instead of taking a desperate leap in the dark. California, with her tens of thousands of miners, could still afford profitable wages to many thousands more; and there is little probability that the gold region of the Pacific Coast will become overstocked with laborers at an early day.

My best efforts to obtain satisfactory evidence that there are extensive and rich deposits of gold upon the Upper Fraser have failed of success. That there is more or less gold found upon the river banks from thirty or sixty miles above Fort Yale—gold in coarser particles than that obtained in the Lower Fraser, is undoubtedly true; and the weight of Indian testimony is that, there are dry diggings somewhere to the northeast of this point. Still it is very vague and indistinct. I have conversed with several very intelligent young men, who have been up to Thompson's River,—a stream discharging into the Upper Fraser from the eastward some ninety miles above Yale,—and who say that they prospected extensively there, without finding gold in sufficient quantities to justify a return hither; yet Thompson's River, you will remember, was not long since declared to traverse immense placers. My informants are not disheartened men about to leave the country. On the contrary, they are determined to stay and see the end, believing they can make *something* in the river when it falls, and hoping that the dry diggings may be discovered somewhere in the meantime.

On one point the old California miners now here seem to hold quite a unanimous opinion, to wit: that New-Caledonia can never become a formidable rival of California. Judging from such evidences as they already have, they do not believe its mines are as rich, and the climate is far inferior, shortening greatly the season during which they can labor profitably. The miners in the river cite, in support of this proposition, the fact that it is now near the middle of September, with the bars still covered by water—that within six weeks the water will be too cold to work in it until towards the 1st of April, and that by the 1st or 15th of May the rising torrents will again drive them from their claims. The Winters here are not as severe as in the same latitude upon the Atlantic, nevertheless they must interfere seriously with the labors of the miners upon the river unless the bottom bars are found rich enough to warrant them in wheeling the pay dirt above high-water mark, and deferring its washing until the Summer floods come on.

I hear frequently of men who profess to have found rich dry diggings on the Upper Fraser and its sources, but have met none such on whose statements I could rely.

On the other hand, I have met some intelligent gentlemen, experienced in gold-mining in California, who have just returned from a prospecting tour of several weeks, in the region where all the theories locate the grand reservoir of New Caledonia gold. They found the metal distributed in minute particles everywhere throughout a large district of country, but found it nowhere in paying quantities. But their ill-success does not prove that the *placers* is not *somewhere* to reward more fortunate, though no more intelligent or persevering, explorers.

The fact that so much gold has been found along the lower Fraser, and that it becomes somewhat coarser as we pass up the stream, is cited oft-times as evidence to show that the river *must* of necessity drain rich *placers* from which it floats off these smaller and lighter particles of precious dust. The argument is unsound and cannot be relied upon. This whole region, so to speak, is impregnated with gold. Dig where you choose on Vancouver's Island, or anywhere in the Fraser River country, and you will find microscopic specks of the precious metal, if nothing more. The "prospecting" miner scarcely ever fails to find the "color." It may be, therefore, that the Fraser River drains *no placers* whatever,—and that the gold found in its bars consists simply of the small particles found everywhere here, and which the stream has been engaged for centuries in washing together, until accumulated in sufficient quantities to repay the miner's toil. These are all-important suggestions for the consideration of those who think of basing business operations upon the chances of successful mining in New-Caledonia. Until good *placer* or hill diggings have been found here, no reliance can be placed upon the stability of anything based upon gold mining in the new "Dorado." If such *are* found, another year will dawn a new era upon this region, drawing hither a large European emigration, even though our own people should not care to brave the disadvantages which New-Caledonia unquestionably must labor under when compared with our own California.

Let me conclude upon this point with one word of caution. When the water falls to its lowest stage, as it certainly must soon, large amounts of gold will be taken from its bed in all probability. Then the excitement will be renewed and thousands will be tempted to abandon fair business elsewhere to rush hither, vainly supposing that there is room for all. Be not deceived. The most sanguine of the miners now on the river will assure you that the diggings are shallow and cannot last. Be content then to let those who have waited in patience upon the ground for this season, reap so much of reward as they can snatch in the few weeks before Winter,—remembering the old proverb, that "A single swallow does not make a Summer." When Winter sets in fairly, you may look for a very general stampede back to California among those who have been successful enough to procure the means of returning,—provided always that the dry diggings are not discovered in the meantime. S.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Details of Foreign Intelligence.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, J. A. Wotton, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the 20th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The general traits of her news have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Indian* at Quebec.

The Queen, Prince Consort, Princes and Princesses and Royal suite were to leave Edinburg on Wednesday morning, Oct. 20.

The *Fiery Cross* has arrived from China with 859,200 pounds of tea, being the first cargo of the new crop.

The extraordinary perfection attained in locomotive steam-power, as evinced by the success of Bray's traction engine, in daily operation in Woolwich Dock-yard, has attained a high degree of interest.

The London *Herald* says the Marquis of Clanricarde, formerly Postmaster-General, has complained in a public letter, that the mail contract with Mr. Cunard has been prematurely renewed, notwithstanding the existence of the Lever line, and his Lordship has suggested a public meeting of the people of Galway to consider the matter.

A man named Webb and his three children were suffocated on the 15th by an escape of gas, which took place in their cottage, in a wretched row of buildings at the back of Church-street, Pilgwenlly, near Newport, Monmouthshire. An inquest was opened on Saturday, and adjourned.

The joint committee of the Harbor Board, Chamber of Commerce, and Corporation of Limerick, have resolved to procure a steamer to start from Foynes to New-York. That the arrangement will be carried out there is no doubt whatever.

The Social Science meetings at Liverpool were brought to a successful termination on Saturday, the 16th. A grand banquet took place on Friday night, when several sprightly speeches, chiefly of a complimentary character, were delivered. On Saturday morning Lord John Russell read the paper on Jurisprudence which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland would have read himself, as the President of that Section, had he obtained the Queen's permission to leave Ireland in time. Altogether, the Congress has been one of a very remarkable character, and its promoters consider that it has been much more successful than they could have anticipated.

The ceremonies of proroguing the Imperial Parliament took place with the accustomed formalities, on Tuesday, the 19th. The Lord Chancellor said: By virtue of the commission which has just been read, I declare, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, that this Parliament is prorogued until Friday, the 19th November next.

Mr. Strahan, who was sentenced with his partner, Sir John Paul, to 14 years penal servitude, has completed three years of that term. The feeling is that his punishment should now end.

Mons. de Lesseps has made a communication to the Marseilles papers about the Suez Canal, of which the following is an extract: "The execution of this canal, with fresh water, would require one year; and would have the advantage of fertilizing the ground, which has been granted to the company. If established as a maritime canal, it would take six years to complete it, and its revenue is estimated at thirty millions of francs."

It is announced that the English Government, having repeatedly insisted on the immediate abolition of the Stade Dues, the Hanoverian Privy Counsellor, Mr. Lang, will leave for London, furnished with full powers to come to a settlement.

M. Walewski had informed the Israelite Consistory of Paris that he has, by order of the Emperor, sent a note to the French Ambassador at Rome, to be communicated to the Pontifical Government, expressive of the dissatisfaction with which the Emperor has heard of the child Mortara having been forcibly taken away from his parents, and that he has instructed the Ambassador to make strong remonstrances on such conduct.

The Emperor leaves on the 14th inst. for Compiegne.

Fuad Pasha had his farewell audience of the Emperor, and will leave Paris for Constantinople.

It is stated in Austrian diplomatic circles that the French Government refused to permit England to act either as arbiter or mediator between France and Portugal.

The French Government are constructing a considerable number of vessels for the transport of cavalry. Although the fortifications of Civita Vecchia are making rapid progress, orders had recently been received from Paris to put on more hands.

The Augsburg *Gazette* learns from Warsaw that Prince Napoleon was not more than three minutes alone with the Emperor Alexander, but the Czar tells a very different story. The Cracow paper affirms that the Czar and his guests were closeted together for an hour and a half, and that the countenance of the French Prince was quite radiant when he quitted the Russian Monarch.

The [illegible] correspondent says a steamer had been sent with materials for an electric telegraph between Cattaro and Antivari. An earthquake had done great damage at Sophia.

The last news from Constantinople is of the 9th instant. The map of Montenegro is finished, and will be brought before the Council. There have been great reductions in the departments of Justice and Police. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had dined with the Sultan.

A bloody fight has taken place near Damascus, between two Arab tribes, who left [illegible] killed on the field, the victorious party afterwards pillaging the villages in the neighborhood. The returning Mecca caravan had reached Damascus, and naturally added to an excitement following upon the Jeddah bombardment in that turbulent and bloodstained part of Syria.

The awful [illegible] of the two Consuls at Tetuan turns out to be a canard. A dispatch from Algiers, received in Paris, thus alludes to the subject: "The vessel from Tangiers has brought Dispatches from the Consul-General of the [illegible] no allusion to the supposed murder at Tetuan. They are, then, pure invention."

A Paris letter in the *Nord* states that a political difference has arisen between France and Brazil. A French merchant having died at Pernambuco, leaving children under age, the French Minister, Count de Lisboa, caused the French Consul to put seals on his premises. The local authorities maintain that he had no right to do so, as by Brazilian law the children of foreigners born in Brazil are Brazilians, and subject to the laws of the country. On appeal to the justice of the peace, he decided that the local authorities were in the right, and the seals were removed. In consequence Count de Lisboa struck his flag in order to await the instructions of the French Government.

The Paris *Pays* has private advices from Shanghae to the 12th of August, according to which the mandarin Keying was not sentenced to death, with the privilege of committing suicide, as reported by the correspondents of English journals. He was, like Yeh, degraded and condemned to ten years' confinement in the fortress of Tho-ho. This, at his advanced age, will probably prove to be imprisonment for life.

The Imperial General Tsah-Kwo-Le-[illegible], who in June last suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Nankin rebels, likewise incurred the Emperor's displeasure; but, as he is a great favorite with the army, it was thought advisable to punish him by proxy. An effigy of the General having been procured, one hundred lashes were administered to it with becoming gravity.

At the close of Mr. John Carden's examination, for his renewed annoyances to Miss Arbuthnot, he was held to bail in the sum of £5,000 to keep the peace toward that lady.

The story respecting the frauds committed by the American contractors in the measurements of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad has hitherto rested upon the single assertion of an anonymous correspondent of the *Daily News*. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in the following paragraph, appears to confirm it:

"A most shameless attempt to defraud the Russian Government has just come to light. The Imperial authorities declared the distance from St. Petersburg to Moscow to be 607 versts, but M. Von Struve has found it to be 68½ versts less. The American company which is to construct the railroad would have pocketed about $12,000,000—or, at all events, a considerable part of that sum—had it not been for M. Von Struve's opportune discovery. In order to make out the 607 versts, all the distances given on the projected railroad were given erroneously. The Emperor, as you can easily conceive, is very angry, but the matter is likely to be hushed up, as the reputation for common honesty of men of high rank is in jeopardy."

A few days ago the *Gazette de Cologne* learned from its Vienna correspondent that a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Alexander had been discovered and the persons concerned in it arrested, but nothing tending to confirm the intelligence has yet come to knowledge. In fact, the correctness of the news is greatly questioned. Every man of well-constituted mind must sincerely hope that a special Providence may watch over the Emperor Alexander, and that he may be permitted to complete the great work which he has begun. The Russians boast much of the personal courage of the Emperor Nicholas, but the present Monarch is the braver man, for he has dared to undertake a task from which his father shrank. The late Czar once in plain terms confessed to a celebrated Austrian statesman that he was "afraid" to meddle with the serf question.

There was a tremendous fire at Orel, the capital of the Russian Government of the same name, on the 1st of October, and another on the 20th of September at Livny, in the same Government. At Orel 500 buildings were destroyed, and about 200 at Livny.

Mr. J. R. Hind transmits to the Press the following figures in regard to Donati's Comet, obtained from Mr. Loewy, of the Vienna Observatory:

"The comet arrived at its least distance from the sun a few minutes after 11 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of September; its longitude, as seen from the sun at this time, being 36° 17', and its distance from him 55,000,000 miles. It ascended from the south to the north side of the ecliptic 18⅔ days before the perihelion passage, or on the 27th of March, 1858, distant from the sun 3·11, or situate among the orbits of the minor planets, and will again traverse the plane of the earth's path, moving south, on Monday next, 18½ days after perihelion, at a distance of 0·71. The longer diameter of its orbit is 164 times that of the earth's, or 35,100,000,000 miles, yet this enormous space is considerably less than one-thousandth of the distance of the nearest fixed star! The smaller diameter of the ellipse is about 2,780,000,000. The orbit is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 63° 2', and intersects it in longitude 165° 19' and 345° 19'. From what has been here stated it will be seen that the comet remains on the north side of the earth's path only 205 days, so that nearly the whole of its vast trajectory is situate below or rather to the south of that plane. The time of revolution resulting from Mr. Loewy's calculation is 2,495 years, which is about 500 years less than the comet of 1811, during the period it was visible from the earth. The hourly velocity of the comet in its orbit varies between 127,000 miles at the perihelion and 480 miles at the aphelion."

A great sensation has been created in Yorkshire, East Riding, in consequence of the elopement of an heiress, having a fortune in her own right, with her father's groom. Pursuit was ineffectual, and they are supposed to have been married.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has been "for twenty years on the Pacific Ocean," argues the advantage of the Panama over the Suez route, and the propriety of putting a steam mail line on the Pacific side. Among other inducements, he holds that:

"Should this line have a coaling dépôt at Tahiti, I have no doubt that the invalids who now flock to Italy and the south of France would be sent there. Its climate is one of the best, if not the best and most regular in the world, and although it is more distant than Italy, still passengers would get there at the present day in less time than they did to Italy 25 years ago, enjoying besides the advantages of fine weather all the way."

Albert Smith has arrived at Hong Kong, and is obviously brain-turned with the novelties of Chinese life and habits. He writes, Aug. 23, detailing his experiences at Singapore, by the way:

"Here we are all safe and sound, among them at last, surrounded by junks and pigtails, and noble ladies and gentlemen. I have bought the inclosed pictures from a splendid merchant who has come off to the side of the ship on three planks, by aid of a broomstick. We left Singapore on the 22d ult. I was immensely delighted with it. It is quite a Chinese place. The shed shops are such rich places, they sell the most wonderful things in them—toys and gods and lanterns, and joss properties and queer crockery. The filth they eat in the eating-houses far surpasses that cooked at that old *trattoria* at Genoa. It consists for the most part of rats, bats, snails, bad eggs, and hideous fish, dried in the most frightful attitudes. Some of the *restaurateurs* carry their cookshops about with them on long poles, with the kitchen at one end and the *salle-à-manger* at the other. These are celebrated for a soup made, I should think, from large caterpillars, boiled in a thin gravy with onions. The barbers also carry their shops about, and they shave, cut beards, and syringe ears right in the middle of the street. A Chinese merchant asked me to dinner. I went, of course, and after dinner we started for the theatre. They played a Chinese opera, with fifty performers; there were lots of devils in the piece, with tumbling and fighting in every scene. They only had one clarionet and two gongs in the orchestra, but when there was a situation in the piece one fellow knocked two hollow canes together to show the audience they were to applaud. The merchant lives in first-rate style, and has a wonderful garden. All the fruit trees are very small; there were pines like cabbages, and a quantity of a large creeper called 'monkey cups,' because down the stalk there are regular pitchers and tops filled with water, from which Jocko refreshes himself in the woods. There were also among his live stock Cashmere goats, porcupines, kangaroos, Pekin pigs, and Brahmin bulls, and in the jungle across the valley tigers and all sorts of novelties. I slept on shore that night, or rather I went to bed, but I could not sleep, as I missed the noise of the screw and the creaking of the timbers, and the bed was too steady. The last night before we got to Hong Kong we had an 'entertainment' on board, and I was stage manager. We made a first-rate room of sails and flags, and the whole affair went off capitally. There are no hotels in Hong Kong, but a very nice club with bed-rooms. I was proposed and elected as soon as I arrived, so that is very jolly. To-day they hold a Chinese *fête* in honor of their dead relations. They keep firing crackers all day in the streets, and burn those long pastilles. I do not think they care much about their religion; they go into their temples to get cool, or to sit down, or to sleep. The children are frightened at the gods, they are so hideous; they roar with terror when they are placed in front of them. The people walk about with their hats on, and whistle and smoke, and do what they like; the merchants selling gilt paper and pastilles sit round the sides, and sometimes they beat a gong to attract customers. Nothing that I can write now can give you the least idea of this wonderful place; I see every hour how very faithful Cooke's descriptions were."

NOTICES OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

The London *Times*, in its City article for the evening of the 19th, continues its criticisms on the policy of the Bank of England in regard to the rate of interest. It denies that the Directors have any right to "sit on the golden sands of Threadneedle-street, and, surrounded by a number of deferential admirers in the shape of 'prudent' capitalists, command the ebb and flow of the discount market;" and is especially severe upon these admirers for seeing in the present action of the Board a prescience and sagacity not given to the ordinary banker or merchant. It says: "The rate of discount in ordinary quarters has now for two or three weeks stood at 2½ per cent., and within the past few days has touched 2 per cent. If a change were to occur in the aspect of the market it would be desirable that it should everywhere be instantly felt and known in its full force. But the Bank of England contrive as far as they can to defeat that possibility;" and "a rise of three-quarters per cent. in the value of money might now take place without any effect being produced as far as the notifications of the Bank are concerned. By not putting their rate down when money is a drug, [illegible] is every one being too [illegible] itself to use it, they deprive themselves of the means of raising it when this [illegible] there may be a tendency [illegible] would, of course, and [illegible] rated had [illegible] might be [illegible] all; that [illegible] influx might [illegible] upon which would [illegible] fortunately [illegible] to believe that the bank can control the course of circulation, and who consequently look to it alone for guidance, would be completely lost. Such are the primary effects of meddling to obstruct natural operations. And the fact of their having to be pointed out after all the conflict through which we have passed on the question of freedom of commerce is thoroughly disheartening."

The London *Telegraph*, whose rapid growth in popularity is one of the newspaper curiosities of the age, repudiates the notion that Anglophobia is epidemic in the United States, and restricts the operation of the disease to the Irish and German citizens. On the other hand, it charges the English press and people with looking with silly and presumptuous disdain upon the Americans, remarking in that connection:

"With all our levity of observation upon the Yankee character, and in spite of our affected indifference, we can ill bear to be commented upon by Transatlantic speakers or writers. Invariably do we look invidiously upon an American tourist. We are ever trying to persuade the Republican that he is a participator in the social crime of Slavery; that he is himself the victim of mob-influence; that he owes his good fortune less to himself than to the Polar regions at the head of his continent, and the Tropics at her feet, to the bosom of the Mississippi, and the shadows of the Alleghanies. Recent London literature has overflowed with jibes and sarcasms against our presumptuous cousins who claim relationship with the setting sun, and it has been a favorite falsehood of unscrupulous satirists that, in North America, no one is so fit for Congress as a convicted liar; a bully who has been kicked, cuffed and caned; a broken swindler; a "tin-peddler;" or a man who would sell another's skin for a beaver. A hundred times have these ribald exaggerations appeared in print; continually has the United States Press quoted and refuted the libels of their half-informed and random visitors; but when they venture to express an opinion of their own upon British policy, sore-backed persons are to be found who accuse them of ingratitude, bitterness and jealousy. Are we not, however, too much in the habit of disparaging American intellect, of forgetting the jurists Kent and Story, the painter West, the sculptor Powers; the statesmen Webster, Buchanan and Clay; the orators Everett and Parker; the historians Prescott, Bancroft and Irving; the essayists Channing and Emerson? In one word, are we accustomed, as a nation, to render the United States full justice? In general terms we are; but there is among us a class of journalists and bookmakers who incessantly vituperate and misrepresent everything human or moral between the Atlantic and the Pacific. And all the while we complain of New-England bunkum—we, who are perpetually boasting of our Empire, our commerce, and our civilization, our national bias, our dominion on which the sun never sets, our unrivalled arts, stupendous wealth, our conquests in the East, and our West Indian Indemnity! America may be vain and sometimes uncivil, but Great Britain, it must be allowed, is scarcely the most unpresuming or diffident of powers."

The Paris *Patrie*, in an article on the Portuguese difficulty, explains that the article in the treaty of Paris, recommending that, in case of a serious difference between States, they should, before retiring to arms, seek the good offices of a friendly Power, is governed by the words "so far as circumstances may admit," and therefore is not at all applicable to the present French quarrel with Portugal. That, it says, relates to a question of dignity and honor requiring reparation, and not leaving any door open for conciliation. It is instructed to say that the French ultimatum comprises three points; the immediate restitution of the *Charles Georges*; the enlargement of the captain sentenced to two years' imprisonment in irons by the Court of Mozambique; and an indemnity, the amount of which is to be ultimately settled. As to the first two points, the French Government will neither hear of a legal trial delay or good offices. It will accept of nothing but satisfaction. As to the third, it is quite willing to accept the good offices of a friendly Power.

The *Constitutionnel* makes an announcement on the Mortara case—that of the Hebrew child stolen and baptized by Catholic priests—which bears the signature of M. Amedee Renee, and has other indubitable tokens of semi-official authority. The writer says:

"The French Government will, at least, not have left anything undone to incline the Holy See to give to public opinion the satisfaction which on all sides it demands. But it would appear that the authority of the Pope is powerless to invalidate a religious fact which the Church has, from all time, considered as belonging exclusively to the spiritual power, and which cannot, therefore, depend on the personal will of the head of the Church. The necessity of declining a responsibility so prejudicial to the interests of religion is understood at Rome, and the official journal, if we are well informed, will soon publish explanations tending to show what the situation of the Holy See has been in this deplorable affair. A *memoire* is in preparation which will furnish all the explanations necessary to establish that the Sovereign Pontiff has not the power to interfere, and to use his authority to restore the young Mortara to the religion of his fathers and his family. We cannot beforehand pronounce a judgment on the principles of canonical law which it is intended to invoke; but if, as is hoped at Rome, the *memoire* is to have for its effect to prevent the repetition of such events, to guarantee hereafter the security of families, and to fortify the public sentiments justly affected, we have cause to congratulate ourselves, without ceasing to regret a fact which nothing can justify."

The *Courrier de Paris* has the following observations upon the state of the Eastern populations:

"The Christians of the East have hitherto accepted the Turkish yoke as a necessity; but the hatred which they nourish against their ferocious conquerors, although patient and resigned, has not been the less kept up, from generation to generation, by the remembrance of four centuries of humiliation and sufferings. At the day of deliverance this feeling will become implacable. Even now it is with difficulty kept down, and the agitation which has manifested itself during the last two years in the Sclavonian Provinces, and in some of the Islands of the Archipelago, shows clearly that a conflict is imminent, and that it promises to be on both sides without truce or mercy. These consequences of the concessions made by the Sultan to the Rajahs, perceived, so to speak, instinctively by the Mussulmans, explain, if they do not justify, their tenacious opposition. The passive resistance, by the aid of which they endeavor to paralyze the effects of these concessions, will be the more obstinate, that they regard them only as an act of weakness on the part of the Padishah towards European nations, and the anger which they feel removes from their eyes the prestige with which every son of Othman has hitherto been surrounded. Hence arose the excitement which has manifested itself among the true believers in all the countries subjected to Islamism; hence those appeals to holy war, attended by acts of violence and by murders; those warlike preparations, those purchases of arms denounced to Europe as a menace of approaching danger. The real authority of the Sultan scarcely extends beyond Constantinople; in the provinces, the Pachas, who govern in his name, are absolute masters. Some among them have, it is true, adopted unhesitatingly the cause of reform, or have even made themselves the promoters of it; but almost all of those reside at Constantinople, and form part of the central administration. Others, and those constitute the great majority, continue the adversaries of reform, because they are too much interested in allowing abuses to remain. That disgraceful oligarchy, the disgraceful dilapidations of whom are every day revealed to us, paralyze the efforts of the Divan on all points of the Territory. The circle in which they have succeeded in enclosing the Sultan is so narrow, that this sovereign was lately found to be powerless in introducing order into his finances, and repressing the outrageous prodigality of his harem."

The *Opiniao* and *El Journal Mercantil* of Lisbon, the former a Government organ, are the only journals of that city which occupy themselves with the arrival of the *Donawerth* and the *Austerlitz* in the Tagus. They consider that incident as of little importance. The *Opiniao* suggests that they have probably gone there only to Winter, laughs at those persons who say that the object of their visit is the affair of the Sisters of Charity and the *Charles et Georges*, and praises the fine appearance of the officers and men. The *Journal Mercantil* manifests still greater confidence, and says: "What is the use of making military demonstrations against us, when everything can be obtained by a simple note? We are so insignificant! A display of force on the part of France would do us too much honor."

American Diplomacy in China—A Severe Review of Commissioner Reed.

From the London Times, Oct. 20.

We have from time to time copied from the American newspapers their reflex of the public opinion of the United States upon the recent treaties with China. It is not a favorite subject with our cousins, for it is one upon which they cannot possibly persuade themselves that their Government has played a manly part; but we are pleased to see that the nation, and especially the mercantile community, see cause for much quiet joy in the advantages that have been obtained. It is not our custom here in England to crow very long and very loudly over successes won, or, after the event is over, to indulge in invidious comparisons between our own exploits and those of other nations. We can remember without vaunting, and trust to history to write our annals true. In the observations we are about to make, therefore, we have no intention of wounding the national vanity of American citizens, or of doing more than to appeal to their own common sense and to their own patriotism how far they themselves have been served in the recent negotiations.

From the commencement of the rupture with the Chinese authorities the position of America has been one of complete security. Her interests did not rest, as they did previously to the treaty of 1842, upon a mere confidence, however well-grounded, that England would continue to pursue a generous policy, and would hold open for the world the door which she had forced open by her own power. The United States had a direct stipulation with the Chinese Government that they should participate in any privileges that might thereafter be granted to any other power. It was quite open to them, therefore, to look on from a distance, and to quietly take possession of a common interest in any concessions that England might obtain. Perhaps it had been a wiser course, it certainly would have been a less expensive course, had she contented herself with this attitude. She, however, thought otherwise. Mr. Reed was dispatched to China as the Plenipotentiary of this first-rate power. The pacific character of his mission was shown by his being sent [illegible] the choice of the nation [illegible] [illegible] he boasted that he was not a [illegible] diplomatist, but a man of plain [illegible] [illegible] all crooked proceedings [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to his resolution. Such as it was, however, it was diplomatic failure. It was the essay of a tyro in the lower walks and bypaths of diplomacy. It was the rude attempt of a countryman to imitate the tricks of a juggler. Had he stuck to his honest common sense he might have held his own; but his clumsy attempt at sleight-of-hand only made the old professors [illegible] glass smile at his imitations, and his [illegible] Canton fell, and the signs of action were [illegible] Pei-ho. Thither Mr. Reed followed, and by the side and under the protection of the English and French guns he was enabled to proceed up the river. [illegible] [illegible] him there, as the representative of a [illegible] and kinsman Power; we ask only what he [illegible] be expected to do as the agent of his [illegible] men. We had a right to [illegible] who was sent out by the American [illegible] this important business should look [illegible] American interests. We know that [illegible] the Americans are interested in [illegible] China. Looking a little ahead, and [illegible] her increasing population, her growth of [illegible] her consumption of tea and silk, it is [illegible] much to say that the American people are [illegible] vitally interested in opening up this [illegible] the industry and the wants of the Anglo-[illegible] than even we ourselves. England and [illegible] of the two nations were inseparable [illegible] the "favored nation clause," and therefore [illegible] most that either got must be shared by the other. It might have been imagined that a man of common sense and "mother wit" would have taken [illegible] business view of the question, and would have been content to give the moral weight of his country's influence to the cause of civilization. To the [illegible] ment even of the Russian, who had not hoped to find a dupe, the American Minister was found to be America's most intractable enemy. Whether he had some private crotchets of his own, or whether he thought—a common error with amateurs—that the ways of a diplomatist must necessarily be tortuous, he was always on the side of the Chinaman, and always against his own countrymen. He once, we are told, in no confidential or diplomatic conversation, was told by an English official that his sentiments were more Chinese than those of the Mandarins, and that he would be better placed at the Court of Pekin than as Minister for a civilized State; and his answer was an avowal that he thought very much as the Chinese thought upon many of the subjects under discussion. Meanwhile, when the English and French were demanding natural rights for all mankind, Mr. Reed begged a treaty for himself and his nation. That treaty is now before us. It consists of thirty articles, and is the exact measure of what America would have obtained if, even with the advantage of the English and French guns, her interests had been left to the management of her own Representative.

The first article of this document provides that, if any other nation shall act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question;" not a very [illegible] stipulation, and only remarkable as a commentary upon Mr. Reed's declared desire to avoid entangling alliances. The fifth article confers on the United States the right to send a Minister to Pekin, but on condition that he is not to stop there, or to have more than twenty persons with him, or to come into the Pei-ho in a ship-of-war, or to stay when his business is done, or to come without having business to do. The fourteenth article opens to American commerce the new ports of Swatow and Tai-wan, both of which were already in undisturbed exercise of foreign commerce. But this most unnecessary article, as usual in the treaty, is clogged with the provision that any subject of the United States engaging in [illegible] trade shall be dealt with by the Chinese laws and authorities, without protection from the Government of the United States. When it is remembered that Mr. Reed was most careful to use terms which should include the importation of opium—in order, as it was suggested, to quite the British for their crusade against Slavery—and as all the eminent American houses in Hong Kong deal in this drug, it may be imagined what the treaty rights of an American citizen would have been in China under this treaty. This is the whole of the document, as far as any new concessions are concerned. There is no provision for free transit through the country, no new ports, no provision for an amended tariff, nothing that could be of the least value to any class of merchants wishing to export from the harbors of America, or to import from the inner waters or the northern sea-coast of China. Having concluded this famous piece of diplomacy, Mr. Reed was not contented with his achievement. He was not satisfied to have made this wretched bargain for his country; he was most desirous that Lord Elgin should not make a better bargain for her and for civilization in general. The Chinese Commissioners had agreed by letter to all the English and French demands, the treaty had been drafted, and the day had been named for the signature, when suddenly Mr. Reed and Count Poutiatine sought solemn audience of Baron Gros, and represented to him that it was the height of oppression to insist upon any residence in Pekin; that the free transit through the country was a most useless and offensive demand, and that the additional ports could never be opened. We are told that these remonstrances were pressed so strongly upon Baron Gros that he, who had no special interest in the commercial stipulations, would have given up the points had he not been influenced by a loyal regard for the unity of the councils of England and France. We are further told that the two remonstrant Powers even forged or believed the fable that the Emperor of China had sent down an edict positively forbidding the Mandarins to concede these points. For some hours the whole of the substantial benefits of this treaty were in peril—we are stating nothing which was not well known throughout the whole expedition—and the Americans were intensely rejoicing at the probable success of an intrigue that would be beneficial only to the Chinese and the Russians, would be indifferent to the French, but would be vitally injurious to the English and to the Americans. By great ability and great firmness the threatened danger was averted. Prompt counsel was taken, a countermine was sprung, and again the clumsy player was checked in a fool's-mate. But, as we understand, some privileges were given up which would have been very useful to the merchants of both countries, and which probably would not have been conceded, and justly conceded, nor because the reasonable hostile influence of the Russia was feared, but because it would not have been safe to dally longer with the opposition of Russia while Russia could count upon the [illegible] alliance of America.

This is as much of the story of the Treaty of Tientsin as may be publicly known and publicly stated. The facts are freely talked of, and we believe there is no doubt of their correctness. We think they ought also to be known in America. This is not a question between the two countries. We are quite sure that the American merchants are as anxious to carry their drills up the Yang-tse and to exchange them there for low-priced teas and silks as the merchants of London can be, and that they would have been quite as indignant if the result of recent events had been no better than Mr. Reed's silly treaty as we in England should have been. It is only fair to let them know how badly they have been served in this matter, and how unreasonably the moral influence of their country has been used against us and against themselves. Throughout the whole of this later scene no diplomatist that ever made a weaker figure than that made by the American representative; he has not only caused us both much peril, but he has done so both cases [illegible] he has been in all things the tool of the Russian, whose opposition was sensible enough and to be expected; and he has succeeded only in fixing upon the Chinese mind an indelible conviction that America is a man only number two class Englishmen."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

Valentia, Oct. 15.—Nothing stirring beyond the fact that the cable between the island and the mainland, which belongs to the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, again failed on the [illegible], and although the weather was far from favorable it was undertaken by their agent, Mr. Warren, and found to have broken or been severed about ten yards nearer the island than the last time. To-day, it [illegible] it is to be again spliced; in the meantime, Mr. [illegible] has now and then to cross over to the mainland, where the Iron [illegible] an office, to see if there are any messages waiting at Killarney. On the 12th, Mr. Bartholomew, the superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph here, received a telegraphic message that was posted in Killarney, to the effect that, until further orders no current was to be sent into the cable, except that generated by Henley's coils. Yesterday the engineer Mr. Kell, who went out last August in the *Niagara*, and who has only returned within the last fortnight from America, arrived for the purpose of laying the long-talked-of shore cable, which has been daily expected round from London in a sloop. Mr. Kell thinks the rejoicings at New-York passed all belief, and he thinks Mr. Cyrus W. Field for the first time will again come over to this country. This director has the reputation of being most active, although the chairman of the company, Mr. Samuel Gurney, M. P., is very attentive. Here it is said that they are trying to obtain the Government guarantee of a per cent. on all money laid out already and that might be required; but whether you ask the islanders or the [illegible] clerks you get the same answer—We have no knowledge what the directors are doing, or what they intend to do. If a conclusive proof is required of the uncertain proceedings, I will mention that 30 miles of the *Niagara* and paid out the miles of cable, [illegible] of which was shore cable, although 18 miles were originally intended to be laid. Shortly after the [illegible] failure, the *Leopard* steamer came round to take them up, 2½ miles of shore cable were taken up, and left the end out to sea being anchored as it is at present. [illegible] miles of the 300 were taken up, and more [illegible] might have been, had Sir Charles Bright gone [illegible] him all. There is another half mile of shore cable coiled up under the sand on the mainland, to the [illegible] there is now actually at the station five miles of shore cable. When Mr. Whitehouse applied for more shore cable, there was 25 miles of it at Plymouth, and [illegible] taken round to London. Now I understand, after a delay of nearly three months, five miles of shore cable is to be sent round from London, which will enable it [illegible] 11 miles in all, and would make 18 miles in length if the old shore cable is used. Now it is not likely that the damage is in the first 10 miles, although, of course, it is possible. The Directors, one would [illegible] would try to lay down afresh say 25 miles [illegible] shore and 25 of ordinary cable. Then Mr. [illegible] across's idea would be proved, as it is still quite possible that the damage [illegible] testing the continuity of [illegible] Mr. Varley, Mr. Henley, &c. [illegible]

[illegible] consists of the superin[illegible] and five clerks [illegible] ... anything favorable ... in all probability Mr. Kell, who has been ... the Mediterranean cable, will be able ... in about three days, and the ... that the shore end will be brought in ... instead of round between Church ... mainland, as at present. The superin[illegible] approves of this idea, as it avoids [illegible]

The Burning of the Austria.

[illegible] journals of Nantes publish the following report, made by Captain [illegible], of the ship Maurice, [illegible] Messrs. M. [illegible] and Charles [illegible], of Nantes, in which he gives some fresh details regarding the Austria, and the individuals whom [illegible]

[illegible] on July 4, 1858, being bound [illegible]. I had embarked all that was necessary [illegible], and my ship was in ballast. [illegible] at 10 A. M., at the [illegible] by receiving a freight. Having [illegible] of dry fish, packed in cases, I [illegible] sailed for the Réunion. [illegible] by Sept. 13, to [illegible] W. longitude. At [illegible] in front of us, [illegible] we saw nothing but flames [illegible], and we were not a mile from [illegible] we began saving these poor [illegible] had held themselves to pieces of the [illegible] they fell, had been almost utterly [illegible] several from time to time as we [illegible] the steamer, which was nothing but one [illegible] from stem to stern. When my position [illegible] me to lie to, without risk to my vessel and [illegible] her two boats to the succor of these un[illegible] who were stretching out their arms to us [illegible] crying cries.

[illegible] transcribe the report of my two officers, [illegible] second mate of the Maurice, and [illegible] mate, who had charge of the boats, and [illegible] beyond all praise. "These gentle[illegible] that the ship was on fire from stem to [illegible] her wretched crew and passengers had [illegible]. On the bowsprit there were at least 300 [illegible] along the gunwale from 150 to 200 at least, [illegible] hanging overboard by means of ropes [illegible]. There were here and there [illegible] holding on by the same rope. It would [illegible] from the boat within, and the whole of the [illegible] disappear without there being a possi[illegible] of helping them, nor were they seen on the sur[illegible] until they were dead. We saw from 200 to [illegible] in this way." At length, by their activity, [illegible], after four trips, were able to muster [illegible] 40 souls, on whom we bestowed all pos[illegible]. At 6 P. M., one of the steamer's boats, in [illegible] condition, came alongside, and 20 more [illegible]. Finally, it was quite dark when our [illegible] was completed under M. Brebaud's [illegible]. It was 9 o'clock, and he had only been [illegible] more living. He told me that, fore[illegible] night, those poor creatures had [illegible] into the sea, and only reappeared [illegible]. In short, the sight he witnessed was sad [illegible] the oars of his boat had to make way [illegible] of floating dead bodies. When he [illegible], as I did not wish to expose the [illegible], and as the sea was already running [illegible] with a few sails set at a little distance [illegible] in order to ascertain whether there [illegible] victims to be saved. But in the morn[illegible] vessel was on the spot before I was, [illegible] along the steamer's side there [illegible]

[illegible]

E. RENAUD.

[illegible] 1858.

[illegible] certify that the above report [illegible] truth:

[illegible] second mate; [illegible], first mate; L. [illegible] mate of the Austria; J. W. Heberan, [illegible]; J. C. [illegible], third mate.

Loss of the American Ship "Antelope."

From the Hong-Kong Daily Press, Aug. 16.

The ship *Antelope*, Clarke, of New-York, left the outer anchorage of Bangkok on the 27th ult., for Hongkong, with a cargo of general merchandise. The voyage proceeded without any occurrence worthy of note until the 5th inst., on which day good observations were taken, which made the ship about [illegible] distant from Discovery Shoal (Para[illegible]). A course was accordingly steered N. by E., which would have given the shoal a wide berth of forty [illegible]. During the night of the 5th the wind was very [illegible], and on the morning of the 6th, between half[illegible] and 7, the ship struck the shoal. There was [illegible] of breakers, nor rocks above water; [illegible] at the time was quite smooth. Discolored [illegible] had been seen a minute before the ship struck, [illegible] there was not time to alter the course. It should [illegible] be mentioned that observations made when the ship was on the shoal gave her position correctly, [illegible], proving the chronometer to be right, leaves [illegible] that the current had set the ship forty miles out of her course between noon of the 5th and 6 A. M. of the 6th, or in eighteen hours. Immediately upon the ship striking an anchor was run out, but no bottom could be found at a very short distance from the ship. It was let go notwithstanding; but the warp [illegible], on being hove taut, pointed at far too [illegible] to render it of any efficacy in heaving [illegible]. The tide was decidedly falling soon after the [illegible], and the cargo was jettisoned, in the hope [illegible] might have struck at half-flood, and [illegible] next tide; but this proved a vain hope, [illegible] continued falling until 5 P. M., making it [illegible] ebb and flood each ran 12 hours, and that [illegible] must have grounded at the top of the flood. [illegible] of tide proved considerable, leaving only [illegible] feet of water under the ship. The entire shoal [illegible] visible. Its shape is elliptical, about [illegible] in diameter one way, by six the other. [illegible] is not coral, but dark-colored rock—[illegible]. The ship's position was most [illegible] to windward of the shoal the [illegible] beat so heavily upon her that it [illegible] to launch the boats, and, in[illegible] of course. With wind and sea thus [illegible] nothing to heave off by, all hopes [illegible] the ship were abandoned, and, it being clear [illegible] should spring up there would be no pos[illegible] of getting the boats clear, it was decided to [illegible], notwithstanding that night was setting [illegible] that there was no moon. Accordingly at 6 P. [illegible] crew took to the boats. After mature delibe[illegible] it was deemed prudent to take no arms, under [illegible] that they might cause trouble and could do [illegible] and mistake, as the sequel will prove. [illegible], one European, three Chinese passengers, [illegible] and three colored seamen, were told off for [illegible] captain all told; whilst the mate, [illegible] eight Chinese passengers were told [illegible] boat, making ten in all. The captain's [illegible] and very deep—the mate's much [illegible] though a small boat, was a much bet[illegible]. The intention was to keep company and [illegible] land, which was a place called [illegible], on the coast of Hainan. [illegible] (i. e., the 6th inst.,) the boats [illegible] and nothing has been since heard of [illegible]. The captain's boat made the [illegible] of Hainan on the 9th, without en[illegible] bad weather, and on the 10th [illegible] with whom [illegible] friendly nature were [illegible]

[illegible] Captain Clarke kept [illegible] trying to elude [illegible], but the breeze freshening, they could not all [illegible]; however, got them all astern and some dis[illegible] tance apart. On the first coming up she commenced throwing large stones, two men standing in the bow with spears. Having no means of resisting, Captain Clarke made signs of submission, and threw a line as a signal to be allowed to come alongside, but the Chinese were too wary, and the *Antelope's* boat fell into their wake. Captain Clarke then cut the line and made an attempt to escape by pulling—he got a little distance ahead, when the *China boat ran into his stern, carrying away the* rudder and staving in the quarter. The two Chinese still kept guard with spears at the bow, preventing all possibility of boarding, and, under these circumstances, everything was surrendered to them, and passed out of the boat over the stern. The sight of the plunder was too much for the Chinamen. They relaxed their vigilance, allowing the *Antelope's* boat to fall alongside. There had been no plan of attack concocted, because no opportunity of resistance was hoped for, but no sooner did this chance present itself, than two sturdy Jacks sprung upon the China boat's deck. Captain Clarke followed, but not having the use of his legs after being cramped up so long in the boat, he got tripped up and fell overboard. Long before he could get on board again his crew had overpowered the Chinese, killing all save one, who jumped into the water badly wounded, but as the other two China boats made off immediately the altered state of affairs became developed, he must have been drowned. The Chinese numbered twelve. The surprise was complete; not one of the *Antelope's* men was wounded, and all the property was recovered. The prize had water and rice in abundance. A course was steered for this port, where they arrived in two days, i. e., on the 18th inst. Unless the mate should have fallen into the hands of Philistines such as we have described, Captain Clarke considers he must be safe; but as he had no chronometer, he would necessarily make the coast a long way north of the point he was directed to steer for, by reason of the current setting in that direction with considerable velocity. The *Antelope* was chartered by the opium farmer. We hear that her cargo was valuable, say upwards of $100,000.

Aug. 23.—The master reports that the mate and a seaman, who were in another boat, had been murdered by pirates.

NICARAGUA.

The Country as it is—Desolation—Traces of the Late Convulsions—Popular Demoralization—Suspension of Industry and Agriculture—The Government—San Juan del Sur—Rivas—Virgin Bay—Errors of Walker—Notes, Comments, Reflections.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Punta Arenas, Costa Rica,
Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

I arrived here a few days ago from Nicaragua, and as the steamer *Columbus*, of the Panama Railroad Company's line, sails to-morrow, I will give you a hasty sketch of what I saw and heard in that unhappy land. At present the whole country presents a most desolate appearance. From Leon to Granada, or rather where Granada once stood, nearly every step of the way shows marks of the late bloody conflicts between Walker and the allies. The people seem to have all lost what little energy they ever had. Fields that with little labor might be cultivated and made to yield abundantly all the cereals of the tropics, are allowed to be overgrown with weeds which spring up so rapidly in this climate. Houses that a few days' labor would repair, are allowed to go to ruin, while the occupants, as long as they can secure a dry corner to hang up their hammocks, are quite content to swing there all day, seldom moving unless it is to pick a plantain from the nearest plantain-patch. The monotony of their life is only varied when a small party of soldiers are seen coming, when they abscond to the neighboring thickets to avoid being pressed as soldiers, as the Nicaraguan army is composed almost entirely of pressed men, no one serving willingly without pay and scanty rations, when they can idle away their time at home, and supply their physical wants for the mere trouble of plucking the fruits which Providence has so bounteously bestowed upon them. Some writer on Nicaragua spoke truly when he called Plantains and Frijoles institutions for the encouragement of laziness.

In conversing with these people, many of whom owned small estates adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rice, Tobacco, &c., and asking them why they allowed their fields to run to waste when a little labor would supply them so abundantly, their answers invariably have been: "We may work and plant, but others will reap the benefit. When the crops are ripe a party of soldiers may come along and take all we have; if not, the Government will make a requisition if they know we have a good crop, or perhaps we may be pressed as soldiers while we are laboring in the fields." And such is really the case. The policy which the Government of Nicaragua is now pursuing, if continued in, will so completely prostrate it that nothing will ever be able to revive it again save an influx of new people, and as it is now it would be one of the greatest blessings Nicaragua could receive should an emigration of the industrious classes from Europe or the United States take place. They would soon make that now barren wilderness blossom with good things, and its happy influences would be felt throughout all Central America. But the Government are opposed to all foreign emigration. The present score or so of military chieftains who now rule the country would sooner see the present state of things last as long as they can enjoy the luxury of power, and by virtue of it levy contributions at their will, than to see their country enjoy prosperity and they not have its management under their own despotic control. From what I have seen of these officials, I can safely say there is not a spark of patriotism in a solitary one. And although the people do not complain of Walker—I mean the common people—still his acts during the brief rule he held in Nicaragua show he was as vile a despot as the most selfish or unscrupulous of their own native tyrants.

From Realejo to Leon there is a good wagon road which is continued on to Granada through the towns of Puebla Nueva, Nagaroti, Mateares and Massaya. All these were once flourishing towns, and the produce of the country was transported along that road to Granada, and there reshipped in bungoes down lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River, and thence taken on vessels to foreign countries. Now you may travel from Realejo to Granada and not meet a single cart, when a few years ago the entire distance was lined with vehicles passing to and fro.

Between Realejo and Leon the country is well adapted to the sugar cane. As you journey along you pass the remains of several once valuable sugar estates. The cactus hedges struggling with the underbrush, the ditches used for irrigation partly filled up, the buildings and machinery in ruins, or fast rotting away. Cotton was once also cultivated in this part of Nicaragua, but that also has sympathized with everything else, and now scarcely any is grown. I should mention, however, that there is one large sugar estate doing a successful business. It is owned by an American, Mr. Dasous, formerly from Alabama. It is well known throughout the country as the "Pulvone" estate, situated some ten miles from the city of Leon. It contains over seven thousand acres. There are some four hundred acres in cane; he employs about one hundred and fifty laborers, has machinery of the latest patterns imported from the States, and in fact it is conducted as well as any sugar estate in our Southern States. He procures his labor very cheap, only two dimes a day for each of the workmen and their board; but he is frequently embarrassed for the want of labor, as he is liable to have a large portion of them seized by the military leaders and pressed into the service as soldiers.

One time during the Walker war his outbuildings where his men sleep, were surrounded at night by a large force, and in the morning, the entire lot were marched off by Col. Mendez. Mr. Dasous suffered severely by this inroad on his estate, and by dint of bribery he induced Mendez to leave him thirty out of the one hundred and thirty, but in the course of a fortnight he had them all back again. They all deserted while on their march to Granada, in parties of five or ten at a time, and by circuitous routes made their way back again to the estate.

With this example of what one American can do in cultivating the cane, one would think these foolish people would encourage other foreigners to come there and do likewise, or at least allow those of their own people who are disposed to work to do so unmolested; but "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The only article of produce now shipped from Nicaragua is hides and deer skins. They are shipped from Realejo on board the steamer *Columbus*, and thence to Panama en route to New-York. The steamer *Columbus* touched a few times at San Juan del Sur, the only other port of Nicaragua, but, as that desolate place offered no freight, they have ceased calling there. In fact, San Juan del Sur never possessed any trade or commerce, the transit across the Isthmus being its life and soul. The transit having now ceased more than two years, the place is fast going to ruins, the houses rotting down, grass growing in the streets and from the roofs of its mouldy buildings, about the only white inhabitant being the American Consul, who can be seen daily pacing the long corridor of his tavern, the "Pacific Hotel," looking out on the harbor unwhitened by a single sail. Plenty of time on his hands must have Mr. Consul Prance,

[illegible] excellent repair. I think they have been working at it lately in anticipation of the Transit soon opening. It is a good Macadamized road; we have few better ones than this in the States—twelve miles long—a delightful and romantic drive—winding its way along the base of high mountains, and ascending [illegible] that one is at the summit before one is aware of it. There you have a magnificent view of Lake Nicaragua, with its volcano of six thousand feet from the waters of the Lake. Should the Transit route be ever opened again, I would advise all lovers of the picturesque to take that route in preference to any other. Virgin Bay is another hard place, presenting the same dilapidated appearance as does San Juan del Sur, and like it depends entirely on the traffic caused by the transit of passengers across the Isthmus. It has one long straight road or rather street, the transit road running down to the lake, where a very fine wharf has been built by the Transit Company. As passengers who embark here for the mouth of the San Juan River are obliged to procure their own supplies for a journey of some twenty hours, the tradesmen at Virgin Bay drive a good business when the semi-monthly caravan of passengers arrives from the Pacific steamers, and they get very remunerating prices too for the articles sold, if you can credit the report of travelers. They look so woe-begone and hungry,—these caterers for the public, at Virgin Bay,—sitting in the doors of their empty houses, or lazily swinging in their hammocks, I could not but feel compassion for them. At the same time, I must confess the thought occurred to me, that the first invoice of hungry travelers who may pass through Virgin Bay will be fully as deserving of sympathy, perhaps, more so, before they leave the place.

Crossing the Transit Road from Virgin Bay, and proceeding northward, you enter the Rivas Department, extending along the shores of Lake Nicaragua for many miles. This Department has been celebrated many years for its immense cocoa estates. Many of them formerly yielded their proprietors incomes from twenty to thirty thousand dollars per annum. One cocoa estate, formerly owned by the Bermudes family, has been known to yield fifty thousand dollars in a single year. This Department has always been the stronghold of the Chamorro Party. They were opposed to the Democratic Party who invited Walker into the country. After the defeat of the Chamorro party by Walker, he commenced confiscating these estates right and left; and from the commencement of that foolish act he can date the beginning of his downfall. The owners of the confiscated estates, with their dependents, fled to the opposite side of the lake, among the mountains of Chontales, where they banded together under the leadership of Martinez, the present President. The arbitrary acts of Walker soon lost him the confidence of his old friends, the Democrats, and what followed is a matter of history.

The town of Rivas at present appears as if it had just been engaged in a siege. The ruined suburbs first strike the eye, and as you enter the Plaza and look around, you can scarcely see a roof but bears the marks of the twenty-four pound shot which were poured on them by the allies. So likewise does St. George, two miles distant from Rivas, exhibit the recent scars of war. St. George was occupied by the allies soon after Walker made his head-quarters at Rivas; he made three different attacks on the place but was defeated every time, losing many of his best officers.

The country around Rivas also offers the same desolate appearance, as do other portions of Nicaragua. Here you see neglected cocoa-estates, plantain-patches cut down to prevent their falling into the hands of either party, fields that could be cultivated with the least expense of labor allowed to remain wild; while even the hacienda buildings are in the same ruined state as in the time of the war. It seems as if the people had lost all confidence in themselves, as well as in their country and their rulers.

I have more to say in relation to Nicaragua, but time presses and I must close. In my next I will also describe what has or may come under my observation in Costa Rica. I have just had a few minutes' conversation with Gen. Lamar. He is completely disgusted with Nicaragua; and says, that during the residue of his mission he shall reside in Costa Rica, and not set his foot on the soil of Nicaragua again. The General is in feeble health. A.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop on the Agitation of the Slavery Question.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

Gentlemen: I thank you for your polite invitation to preside at the proposed meeting of the National Men, on Monday evening next. It will not be in my power to attend it, and I must beg you to excuse me. Belonging to neither of the three parties which have candidates in the field, I have had no disposition to render myself responsible for any vote but my own at the coming election. I desired and designed, on the contrary, to keep myself entirely aloof from politics during the present campaign. But, observing a willingness in some quarters to draw my position into doubt, and to throw discredit on my friends, owing to the absence of my name, with others, from the signatures of the recent Whig Address, I cannot hesitate to avail myself of your obliging invitation to avow explicitly the intention which I long ago formed in regard to the particular subject of your meeting.

I have an unchangeable conviction that intemperate Anti-Slavery agitation has been the source of a very large part of the troubles by which our country has been disturbed and harassed for some years past;—that it has done nothing to advance any real interest of freedom, but has provoked and stimulated not a few of the very measures against which it was ostensibly aimed;—that it has impeded and obstructed all other measures for the prosperity and welfare of the people; and that there is little hope of any useful or practical legislation being successfully attempted until Congress shall cease to be a mere ring for the prize-fights of Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery agitators. It is for the highest interest of the whole country that there should be an end of this sectional strife; and I know not how this result can be more effectively promoted than by granting at least a temporary furlough to those of the combatants who, by disposition, or principle, or antecedent circumstances, or connections, are most strongly inclined to prolong and aggravate that strife.

This consideration alone is sufficient to determine my choice between the only two candidates presented to us in the district in which it is my fortune to reside, and it is hardly necessary for me to add that my vote will be given to Colonel Heard.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

A Courtesan Murdered in Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati papers have full particulars of another horrible murder, committed in that city on the evening of the 30th. The place of the murder was a house of ill-fame, on Lodge-street, kept by a woman named Davis; the victim, a courtesan, who went by the name of Kate Brabeau; the murderer, Charles Cook; and the accessory, William Seiter. The circumstances of the case were as follows: Three young men, two of whom were Cook and Seiter, went to the house together on Saturday night, and Seiter made overtures to Kate, which she repelled. He then told her he had "plenty of money," to which she replied that if he had, "he had better give it to his sister." Seiter, who was intoxicated, resented this reference to his sister, telling Kate that "no woman in her position should mention his sister disrespectfully;" then seized her by the waist, and dragged her towards a sofa. She struggled, and he threw her upon the floor, and kicked her twelve times, when she recovered her feet, and seizing a heavy earthenware spittoon, aimed a blow at his head. At this juncture the young man Cook interfered, when the woman split the spittoon upon his head, inflicting a severe wound. This so enraged him that he drew a knife and stabbed the woman in the side. She died in fifteen minutes. The murderer and his accomplice are in jail, and the Coroner's Jury has rendered a verdict against them. The *Commercial* says of Cook, the murderer, that he is but 25 years of age, was liberally educated, but is an idle and dissipated character. The murdered girl, Kate, was an Irishwoman by birth, and is said to have formerly been a traveling companion and mistress of the pugilist Yankee Sullivan. Since then she settled in New-Orleans, married and had a child, when she left and went to Cincinnati as chambermaid upon a steamboat. She first applied to the mistress of the house, in which she met her death, for a situation to do the housework, but was advised, on account of her personal charms, to relinquish that comparatively honorable but menial position, and become one of the boarders. Her career was short, and will serve to "point a moral," as many a similar close of life has adorned more than one tale. It is conjectured that Brabeau was an assumed name.

From the Northwestern Boundary.—A private letter has been received by a gentleman of this city from a member of the Boundary Commission, appointed to run and mark the boundary line between the United States Territory and the British Possessions, from the Pacific Coast to where the line is already established. It is dated at Camp, on the Bay of Simiahmoo, Sept. 18. The writer says that the English Commissioners appointed to run the same boundary arrived one year after the American Commissioners, and took the field in August last, the Americans being ahead of them on the survey. It was the expectation of both parties to reach Fort Colville, near the headwaters of the Columbia River, by next Spring, if the Indians do not prove too troublesome. The Indians occupying the country between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains are represented as being far more formidable than Indians generally, as they are more numerous, and are for the most part mounted, and provided with excellent arms and ammunition obtained from the Hudson Bay Company. Their long intercourse with the Company has likewise accustomed them to the use of arms, and rendered them more intelligent than tribes less favorably situated. It was reported that they had routed a company of two hundred white men, while the latter were on their way to the gold-diggings on Fraser's River.—*Washington Star.*

A desperate encounter with a burglar is noticed in the Rochester papers. The residence of Wm. C. Ely, at Clyde, N. Y., was entered on Sunday night by a burglar, who was detected by Mr. Ely. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which Mr. Ely received eleven wounds, some of which are dangerous. The robber escaped.

The Salem *Register* says that on Saturday a fine specimen of the *Mus Norvegicus*, probably the only one ever taken with a hook and line in these waters, was caught from one of the wharves of that City. It has a long and slender tail, and, unlike most fishes, no gills.

[illegible]

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River.	Erie R. R.	Southern Route.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	—	60	—	60
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, sacks	—	—	1,553	1,553
Wheat, bushels	8,200	—	9,930	18,130
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	—	4,760	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	—	504	—	504
Malt, bushels	—	480	—	480
Provisions, pkgs	700	1,278	320	2,299
Whisky, bbls	444	361	10	815

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, and are steady. Pots $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, only 75 bags Maracaibo at 12¼c., and 60 bags Laguayra at 12c. ℔ ℔. Received since Oct. 30, 4,300 bags Rio.

Philadelphia Coffee-Trade Statistics.

	1857. Rio.	1857. Other kinds.	1858. Rio.	1858. Other kinds.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, bags	114,096	22,770	93,774	22,348
Stock, Nov. 1	41,828	2,000	6,000	10,257

COTTON—Sales 1,300 bales at previous quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
Middling, ℔ ℔	12	12⅛	12⅜	12½
Middl's Fair, ℔ ℔	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅞

DYEWOODS—Are inactive at unchanged quotations.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, Nov. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Barwood, tons	250	400
Brazilletto Wood, tons	—	30
Camwood, tons	50	—
Fustic, tons	500	60
Lima Wood, tons	250	530
Logwood, tons	2,100	511
Sapan Wood, tons	167	20
Total, tons	3,475	1,567

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour presents no really new feature. The demand is fair for desirable brands, at uniform prices. Sales, 10,250 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl.	$3 50@$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 10@ 4 30
Standard Extra State	4 45@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 10@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 8 00

Canadian continues quiet at old prices; sales 500 bbls. at $4 90@$6 25 for low to choice double extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at drooping rates; sales 1,300 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$8 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet and is somewhat nominal to-day. Holders claim very full rates. Buyers are not disposed to pay asking prices. The supply is heavy, though it is not pressed on the market. Sales have been confined to 13,200 bushels, in lots, including red (Winter) Western (reported) at $1 12; mixed Illinois at $1 02; red Genesee at $1 15½; white Kentucky at $1 42; and poor white Southern at $1 15 ℔ bushel. Corn is in limited demand at about former quotations. Sales 23,500 bushels at 68c.@76c. for fair to choice, and 66c.@67c. for unsound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,300 bushels, at 70c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues plenty and heavy. Sales 21,000 bushels State within a range of from 70c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand at buoyant prices. We quote Western at 50c.@53c.; Canada, at 51c.@53c.; State, at 46c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@45c., and Southern, at 37c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston during October:

Flour, bbls	166,640	Oats, bushels	69,956
Flour, half bbls	650	Rye, bushels	250
Corn, sacks	1,200	Shorts, bushels	5,000
Corn, bushels	126,008	Wheat, bushels	26,467

The quantity received in October is the largest ever received in one month at the port of Boston.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good request at firmer rates; sales 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$16 90 for Mess, here; an unascertained price for Mess, for future delivery; and $13 60@$13 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, and somewhat nominal. Shoulders sell at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ ℔. Bacon is sparingly sought after, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Rough Sides, 7½c.@7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in demand, at buoyant rates; sales 420 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@10⅞c. for old; and 10¼c.@10½c. for new, ℔ ℔. Beef is in request at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $6 50@$10 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 75 for do Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔.

Stock of Groceries in Boston, Nov. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Coffee, bags	10,121	6,400
Coffee, packages	9,753	24,950
Molasses, hhds	6,600	10,289
Molasses, bbls	1,550	—
Sugar, hhds	6,044	3,363
Sugar, bags	17,133	5,373
Sugar, boxes	10,275	8,434

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales at 47½c.@55c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are inactive at old rates. New, 10c.@15c.; old 4c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand, and is generally held at from $23@$24 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been more freely sought after at previous prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@27c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ℔ gallon, usual terms. Sales since our last, 200 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; and 100 bbls. New-Orleans (new crop) at 45c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet to-day. Sales have been made of 180 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 51½c., cash, ℔ gallon; and 500 bbls. common Resin, afloat, at $1 60 ℔ 310 ℔s.

OILS—The leading kinds are in moderate request at previous figures.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs. at $3 37½@$3 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in demand at full rates. Sales, to-day, 1,050 hhds., nearly, if not quite, all Cuba, at 6½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. at 10c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls at 23c., cash ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very quiet to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; and by steamer, 300 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Antwerp, 200 bags Coffee at 30s. ℔ ton, and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

Abram Knight & Son's Naval Stores and Oil Circular.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

Naval Stores—In Spirits of Turpentine there is a fair business doing, and the market is steady at 50c. cash. Common Resin has advanced since our last issue, and a good demand exists at $1 60, afloat, and $1 67½ from yard. Lots to arrive are worth $1 50, afloat. In other grades there is no change.

Oils—Crude Sperm have been in active demand, with sales of some 3,270 bbls. at prices ranging from $1 20@$1 22, including a small parcel at $1 24, closing with further inquiry. Whale Oil, in consequence of the discouraging news from the fleet, has been in better demand, with sales of 2,000 bbls. to the trade, at 50c.@53c. Linseed is dull at 65c.@66c. Lard is firm at 90c.@95c. for No. 1, Winter.

Tallow—The transactions of the past week have been small; the market continues firm at 10c. for prime City rendered. Sales amount in all to 50,000 ℔s.

Lard—A much better feeling has prevailed since our last issue; the demand has improved, and has been active for future delivery, and with a stock much reduced, prices have advanced ⅛c., and close with an upward tendency.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

Wanted throughout the United States.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York,
Desire to secure the services of Agents and Canvassers in every city of the Union, to procure subscribers for the fac-simile of F. E. CHURCH'S original picture,
THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA.
In connection with the PECULIAR ADVANTAGES detailed in the prospectuses of the same, which will be forwarded on application.
N. B.—Agents will apply as above, and must, in all cases, furnish first-rate guaranteed security.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 392 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ½c. ℔ ℔. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 23d ULTIMO, two letters, one addressed GEO. W. WARREN, BARRY & CO., Boston, Mass., and containing their note, dated Boston, Sept. 22, 1858, at 4 months, for $769 75, and payable to their own order; the other, addressed THOMAS J. HOMER, Boston, Mass., and containing City Bank of Boston's draft, at sight, on Manhattan Company, New-York, for $738; also BROMLEY, HOMER & CO.'S note, dated Boston, Aug. 24, at 5 months, for $871 50, and payable to their own order. Payment of the above having been stopped, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same. WM. LOTTIMER & CO., No. 22 Park-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 50 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 31 Wall-st.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, saltrheum, erysipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 169 Fulton-st.; Nos. 306, 459, and 533 Broadway; and No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MASONIC.—KEYSTONE LODGE NO. 2.—THE members of the above Lodge are hereby notified to assemble at St. John's Hall, at 12 M. THIS DAY, for the purpose of paying our last tribute of respect to our late brother, Richard Barr. By order of
JOSEPH J. JENNINGS, W. M.
Wm. Quail, Secretary.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 339 Broome-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We shall inaugurate the Winter season by exhibiting
ON MONDAY, Nov. 1,
without any reservation of style, the choice of our latest importations of
WINTER CLOAKS.
We have also copied and adapted to American taste the most desirable patterns, and intend to offer at prices that shall meet the wants of the general community. Our Cloaks, it is well known, are of the best manufacture, and have a
PECULIARITY OF STYLE
which distinguishes them as superior to all others, and our prices, on examination, will be found as low as the keenest competition can make them.
SHAWLS!
SHAWLS!
SHAWLS!
We have made a large and general reduction in the prices of our
NEW AND EXTENSIVE SHAWL STOCK.
PARIS BONNETS!
Also, elegant Bonnets of our own manufacture. Our assortment of
NOVEL AND ELEGANT BONNETS
is unprecedented, and includes the latest styles, both original and copies, of
LAURE, GOLBERG, ALPHONSINE,
and others. As we are determined to make this a leading feature of our establishment,
POPULAR,
we have marked our Bonnets at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction.
On MONDAY, we shall exhibit a new arrival of our exquisitely fine
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

A NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
PARIS CLOAKS AND FURS.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED
The Bankrupt Stock of ARMAND & LAMONTAINE,
Recently on sale at No. 361 Broadway,
has removed his own stock thither,
And will sell the whole
For the next 60 days,
AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT PLAIN VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, and
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
All of the newest styles,
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR
Will offer at Retail,
On MONDAY, NOV. 1,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT WOOLEN PLAIDS
In the City, including many new and desirable styles.
200 pieces Choice Winter Colors, at 50 cents per yard.
500 pieces Real Saxony Plaids, at 62½ cents.
Also, Valentia and Raw Silk Plaids, in great variety.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
Have on hand a full assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Cashmeres, Beavers, Petershams, Vestings, Fancy Overcoatings and Trimmings of every kind.
RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
RICH ROBES AND DRESS SILKS,
Choice Paris Fall Styles, in great variety. Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, Brocades, &c., &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
FALL EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Full assortment of New Shapes and Designs now ready.

LORD & TAYLOR
Will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 1, a number of entirely new designs in
CLOAKS, TALMAS, MANTILLAS, &c.
Our present large assortment of Ladies' Over-garments includes all the latest PARIS and LONDON SHAPES, in every variety of material and Trimming, at
25 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

10,000 YARDS
of
RICH PRINTED ALL WOOL
FRENCH MUSLIN DE LAINES
at 50 cents per yard.
BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND VERY CHEAP GOODS
WILL BE OFFERED
On Monday, Nov. 1st,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 329 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CHEAP CLOAKS! CHEAP RAGLANS!
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 472 Broadway.

Black Beaver Raglans	$5 00
Colored Beaver Raglans	5 00
Colored Beaver Raglans, fine quality	8 00

Children's Raglans in great variety.
An assortment of Opera Cloaks on hand.

REAL LACES.
POINT GAZE, POINT APPLIQUE, MECHLIN and VALENCIENNES LACES, in sets and by the yard.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
Received by the Persia, will be opened
At RETAIL, MONDAY, NOV. 1.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner Mercer.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will, on MONDAY, make large additions to their stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Which, in style and quality,
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
CANAL, corner Mercer.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 242 and 244 Broadway.

RAGLANS AND CLOAKS.
If the ladies wish to find a very large and
Varied assortment
Of these articles, at exceedingly
Low prices,
They will call and examine
the stock
at
The New Cloak and Mantilla Store,
No. 409 Canal-st.,
Where we are selling
Brown,
Grey,
and Black

Beaver Raglans, at	$4 50
Ladies' Cloth Raglans, at	$3 75

Finer quality of goods in proportion.
The goods we offer this week are new styles, and the stock being very large, are prepared to offer them at a great reduction from former prices.
HENRY EDGERTON.

RICH CARPETING.
ROYAL VELVET, $1 12.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 8[illegible]c.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, [illegible]
TAPESTRY INGRAIN, 7s.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. 6d.
ALL WOOL INGRAIN, 3s. 6d.
COMMON INGRAIN, 2s. to 3s.
ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF OIL-CLOTHS, FROM 1 TO 8 YARDS WIDE, RUGS, MATS, FRENCH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, &c.
J. HYATT'S CARPET EMPORIUM,
NO. 410 BOWERY,
OPPOSITE RIVINGTON-ST.

FURS! NOTICE! FURS!
THE HUDSON BAY
FUR COMPANY,
34 BROADWAY, 34,
WILL SELL AT RETAIL
all their immense stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Consisting of Sable, Mink and all other kinds of Furs, in capes, mantillas, victorines, muffs and cuffs.
CHILDREN'S FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SLEIGH AND BUFFALO ROBES, &c., &c., &c.
MARK J. KING, No. 34 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Fancy
BONNETS, HEAD-DRESSES AND FLOWERS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Would invite special attention to the under-mentioned additions which they intend making to their
EXTENSIVE RETAIL STOCK
of
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
ON MONDAY, NOV. 1,
500 pieces DOUBLE WIDTH FINE SAXONY PLAIDS, [illegible] cents per yard.
[illegible] pieces STRIPED and BAYADERE CHALLIES, [illegible] cents per yard.
[illegible] pieces FANCY CORDED VALENTIAS at [illegible] per yard—new patterns.
[illegible] pieces RICH IMPERIAL CLOTH at [illegible] cents for [illegible] styles.
[illegible] pieces FINE FRENCH MERINOS at [illegible] cents.
[illegible] pieces EXTRA FINE FRENCH MERINOS at [illegible].
Also, per steamship Persia,
SILK and VELVET ROBES,
CHENE and BAYADERE SILKS,
SHAWLS, POPLINS,
VALENTIAS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
NEW MOURNING GOODS,
NEW HOSIERY and UNDER-GARMENTS,
NEW GLOVES, GAUNTLETS and MITTS.
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 1,
4 cases LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS,
Suitable for CLOAKS or DRESSES,
MUCH UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 1,
REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
BLANKETS and
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
received during the week, and will be sold
GREATLY UNDER THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
Examine and judge before purchasing elsewhere.
AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 1,
500 pieces PLAID and CHENE SILKS,
At $1, worth $1 [illegible]
All new and desirable.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS,
MANTLES,
RAGLANS, &c.
Of the latest styles,
and at VERY LOW PRICES.
Will be offered
On MONDAY, Nov. 1,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 329 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 396 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
At wholesale and retail, cheap,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the public made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
500 WOOL SHAWLS, at $5, worth $8.
ALSO,
250 ALL-WOOL LONG BROCHE SHAWLS, at $10.
Reduced from $20.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, NOV. 1,
An elegant assortment of
REVERSIBLE MANTLE SHAWLS.
Received by the Persia.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

ALL WOOL MUSLIN DE LAINES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their entire Stock
MUCH UNDER COST, on MONDAY.
CANAL, corner Mercer.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway, are offering the following articles at greatly reduced prices:

Veils,	Embroidered Sets,
Flounces,	Medallion Sets,
Points,	Insertion Sets,
Berthes,	Crape Sets,
Point Collars,	Mourning Sets,
Point Sets,	Infants' Caps.

To which they invite the attention of purchasers.

LADIES' UNDER LINEN OF EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE.
Richly trimmed and plain.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

INFANTS' ROBES, CLOAKS AND HOODS,
Embroidered, Braided and Plain.
From the most costly to the cheapest.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best pattern and quality [illegible] 12 springs $1 [illegible] Dealers supplied with [illegible] 11-springs $11 and 12 springs for $[illegible]. C. L. [illegible] Skirt Factory, No. 361 Spring, near Hudson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.
The General Courier and Traveling [illegible] of different nations, established in [illegible] most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only [illegible] that is organized according to [illegible] into which no one is admitted [illegible] integrity, and thoroughly [illegible] passports prepared. Information given [illegible] by applying to the Secretary, No. [illegible] London.

THE NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS
Is served throughout the City, Brooklyn and Jersey City at 12 cents per week, payable to the carriers. [illegible] Express Office, Nos. 13 and 15 [illegible]
All advertisements inserted in the EVENING EXPRESS appear in the MORNING EXPRESS without extra charge.
[illegible] PRESS of [illegible]

TIP-TOP [illegible]
[illegible]
Every description of [illegible]
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. [illegible]

GALE, COOK & PITKIN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
New-York Times Building,
No. 41 Park-row, 3rd floor, New-York.
William H. Gale, William Cook, [illegible] Pitkin.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 12 Wall-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. [illegible] with each passport. [illegible]

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS just taken the First Premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now creating a great excitement among the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, [illegible] New-York.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN [illegible] MINES.—Gas Companies [illegible]

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied to all [illegible] slightest pain to the patient [illegible] where Artificial Teeth are inserted. W. E. GRIFFIN, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HORSE KEEP.—A FARMER, PREPARING to feed his hay and grain on his own farm, will take them to Winter [illegible]. Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery, and burning [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible]

AT EVERDELL'S WEDDING CARDS.—[illegible] celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved [illegible] Broadway, corner Duane-st. [illegible]

GAS FIXTURES WANTED.—[illegible] to $100, in exchange for a [illegible] at No. 109 Broadway, [illegible]

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.'S CATALOGUES of trees and plants gratis at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[illegible]

Amusements this Evening.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New-York election, yesterday, gave the Democratic ticket in the City about nineteen thousand plurality over the Republican, and twelve thousand majority over all. This on the Governor. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Election—New-York.

[illegible]

The Assembly is no doubt Republican. The Senate holds over from last year.

[illegible] ... torical figment. But what has become of that ideal transatlantic Telegraph which two months ago filled everybody's mind and left the impression that for the next ten years nothing would be considered worthy of a thought, except that stupendous achievement of science and money which had brought the two hemispheres into immediate contact? The whole thing seems to have vanished from the speech and the thoughts of men. Nobody talks of the Telegraph any longer. No newspaper issues hourly bulletins concerning the health of Mr. FIELD; the enormous grasp and magnificent sweep of American enterprise are no longer celebrated in prose or verse,—and people talk of other things than the electric current, the annihilation of time and the inestimable luxury of hourly intercourse with those worn-out despotisms for whom we have been in the habit of expressing such intense contempt. The whole thing seems to have gone down with the Comet, or faded from the public mind with the glare of the illumination which celebrated the great event that has not yet taken place. Everybody seems to have forgotten all about the Telegraph, and we are not at all sure that it would have occurred to us as a topic of comment, but for the announcement in yesterday's London news that the Telegraph shares had again fallen and were quoted at £300 to £330 per share, or about double the price of Erie Railroad stocks.

It is, indeed, remembered that the Telegraph was once supposed to have been constructed, and some very remarkable demonstrations took place by way of celebrating that event. But with the usual perverseness of all reactions from great excitement, the public mind now goes to the opposite extreme,—and, if you can engage any average man in conversation on the subject, the chances are two to one that he will express his belief that the whole thing was a swindle,—that no communication was ever sent through the Cable, and that the pretext that messages had been received was merely intended to enable stockholders to sell the shares they had on hand. We have upon our table at this moment several communications claiming to demonstrate, by comparison of dates, the flagrant and palpable deceptions practiced upon the public by some of the managers of the enterprise. One writer quotes the letter of Mr. GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary and Manager of the Company, dated at London, Aug. 17, stating that on the day before the Queen's Message to the President, "consisting of 99 words, had been *received by Newfoundland* in 67 minutes,—and *repeated back to Valentia* to test its accuracy and was found to have been taken with great exactness,"—when, in point of fact, as it afterwards turned out, only twenty-two words,—less than *one-third* of the Message was received that day either way. But these inferences or suspicions are exaggerated. That the collision of the *Europa* and *Arabia* was telegraphed by the Cable there can be no doubt, as it was published in London only two days after it occurred. And one instance is as good as a thousand to establish the fact and the feasibility of such communication. Indeed it is said in London, and we believe with truth, that the British Government sent a dispatch through the line to Canada, countermanding an order previously given for the dispatch of 2,000 troops to India; and the opinion has been expressed that having once thus used the line themselves, the British Government will be bound to pay the subsidy promised from the date of its completion. Upon this point, however, we presume the Government itself will hold a different opinion,—and in view of their plans and hopes for the future it is not likely that this claim, though now hinted by shareholders, will ever be pressed by the Company.

It is pretty well established that thus far the Transatlantic Telegraph is a dead failure. The Cable has indeed been laid,—but practically that is the worst feature of the case, for being at the bottom of the sea, and useless, it is lost and the money it cost is equally sunk. Experimenting of one sort or another is still continued at the other end, but with no hope of reëstablishing communication. Indeed it is said that another break has been discovered, and preparations are in process for disbanding the whole *corps* of workmen and abandoning the attempt to make this Cable work. The enterprise thus far has established two points of great importance—first that a cable *can be laid*, and secondly that the electric current can be made to traverse its whole length. Beyond this nothing has been done. It is very clear that nothing whatever is yet known of the best form and structure for such a cable. The present Cable is clearly and unmistakably unfit for use;—that *fact* is demonstrated, but the reasons are still unknown. It has been suggested to us, and with great show of reason, that the outside or protecting wires, being a coil, would naturally yield to a heavy strain, which must *break* the inner or conducting wire, which is practically a single straight rod, and which is thus forced to sustain the whole weight, which only *untwists* the outer covering. But this is only conjecture, though it should be put to the test of experiment before any new cable is made upon the same plan. The whole subject must evidently be studied anew before capitalists can be found to risk their money in a fresh attempt. Indeed, we do not consider it quite certain that the experiment can be easily renewed as a private enterprise. The sum of money required is too large, the result is too doubtful, and the experience thus far has been too disastrous to encourage the hope that private individuals will rush at once into a new subscription. An endeavor will probably be made to induce the British Government to undertake the construction of the cable and the establishment of the line, and at all events to contribute largely, by direct gift, to its completion. And there are many reasons why such an application should receive favorable consideration. The interest of the British Government in the work is infinitely greater than that of any other party. So long as England holds her American colonies, an immediate communication with them is a matter of the greatest importance even in a pecuniary point of view. The single dispatch, countermanding the order for sending 2,000 troops to India, probably saved at least $200,000 to her treasury.

This line of Telegraph is now and must always be thoroughly and exclusively a British line. Both its ends rest upon British soil, and are under the jurisdiction of British law; and in spite of all the fine hopes and expectations that have been expressed upon this subject, it will remain a British institution. Its "neutrality" may be solicited and even guaranteed, but even then it can amount to nothing. What would such a guarantee be worth in the event of a war between Great Britain and the United States? Does anybody suppose for a moment that Great Britain, having complete control of such a means of communication, would [illegible] army or her navy to remain neutral in such a case. [illegible] such a stipulation would be worth a straw, and it is not worth while for our Government or people to indulge in any illusions upon this point. Any telegraph line that may be built upon that route will be a British line. The present Company is almost wholly European in all respects. The telegraph was treated in the delirious and absurd excitement which followed its completion as an *American* affair,—upon what grounds it is not easy to conceive. It was stated that American capital had made it,—but this was very wide of the mark. There are a few energetic and wealthy American gentlemen in England and here at home who hold stock in it, but the whole amount of money furnished by them did not reach *one-fifth* of the capital of the Company. There were in all 350 shares of $5,000 each, making an aggregate of $1,750,000 paid in. Of this only 61 shares, or $305,000, were held by Americans on either side the Atlantic. Our Government acted with great liberality in furnishing a vessel to aid in laying the cable, and in promising a large subsidy for its support after it should go into operation, considering the comparatively small interest of Americans in its construction. Before any new attempt is made to complete the work, we trust our Government and people will become more familiar with the uses to which, in certain emergencies, it will be applied.

American Diplomacy in China.

British opinion has clearly not yet attained that ascetic elevation which would enable it to contemplate the progress of this country with satisfaction. Every forward step is measured with grudging nicety of inspection; and if the price of each gain falls short of that which England has to pay, or if the gain be greater, all the querulous characteristics of John Bull find uncurbed vent. The American treaty with China elicits the latest manifestation of this infirmity. In another column we reproduce an article of the London *Times* reviewing with undisguised acerbity the diplomatic labors of Commissioner REED, drawing the materials of its case from some secret history of the negotiations at Tien-tsin, as yet not given, and which may never be given, to the public. The American treaty is estimated as little better than worthless; the imputation of intriguing with Count PUTIATINE and the Chinese Commissioners to defeat the objects of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS, is reiterated on the strength of these recondite sources of information; and we are advised, in conclusion, that the standing of the Americans in Chinese estimation is so lowered by this pacific policy, that our efforts have secured no substantial advantage.

Upon a careful retrospection of the business, however, we see no reason to regret the course which the *Times* thus regards as at once ignominious and unfruitful. The outbreak of the difficulties at Canton found our Government on the verge of dispatching a Commissioner to China to negotiate a new treaty in the place of that secured by Mr. CALEB CUSHING, which by its own limitation expired in 1856. There was nothing in the transactions at Whampoa to convert this pacific intent into a warlike demonstration; and when, therefore, application was made to the Washington executive to join the Anglo-French alliance, it was met by reference to the early and consistent policy of the Government, which forbade foreign associations for such objects, and to the fact that whatever might be the case with the English and French, there was no earthly ground of hostility or even of menace operative in our case. General CASS in his letter of April 10, 1857, to Lord NAPIER, written long before the course and result of events in the East could have been foreseen, this view of our attitude in the business was distinctly set forth; and no less distinctly in the instructions to Mr. REED, which were at the same time made public. It was with the amplest knowledge of the line of conduct thus proposed that the advent of our representative in the China seas was hailed by the other Commissioners, who forthwith cordially accepted his companionship on the ascertained conditions. From this point forward we are *fortunately able to* meet the secret memoirs upon which the *Times* bases its misrepresentations with evidence from the highest authorities, whose opportunities of knowing every detail were unequaled, and whose veracity is unquestionable. We refer to the able and extended correspondence of this paper, written from the scene of the negotiations by persons cognizant of their successive steps, and whose presence and testimony outweigh any of the unverified memoranda relied upon by our London contemporary. This unimpeachable evidence shows that every step of the allied Commissioners was taken in consultation with the American and Russian Envoys; that the neutral attitude of the two latter alone availed to overcome the reluctance of the Chinese to accede to the exorbitant demands of the former; that at Tien-tsin, under instructions which only reached him there, Lord ELGIN was powerless to advance upon Peking, and that but for the neutrality of Mr. REED and Count PUTIATINE, two of the main objects of the English Minister, namely, the residence of Ambassadors at Peking, and free transit for foreigners throughout the Empire, might have been thwarted. In fact, going as they did, in the character of friendly powers, the Russians and Americans obtained exceedingly liberal concessions, and all they could justly ask; all probably they would have sought had they gone with every hostile demonstration. It is more than questionable whether many of the points secured by Lord ELGIN may not prove infinitely mischievous. It is doubted, whether the permanent residence of envoys at the capital will be productive of any good, while it will seriously interfere with the machinery of the Chinese Government. It is more than doubted whether the independent jurisdiction yielded to the foreign consulates, and the permission furnished to foreigners, indiscriminately, to traverse the Empire, and spread that spirit of lawlessness and demoralization which now characterize every point on the coast haunted by the barbarians; whether the privileges granted to foreign traders and foreign shipping, embracing the new tonnage duties and the new tariffs, destined as they are to place the internal and coastwise commerce and transportation of the empire in other than native hands, thus prostrating the chief reliance of the Government for revenue, and at the same time impoverishing its subjects; it is more than doubtful, we say, whether the early result of these inconsiderate demands will not be the overthrow of the only Government possible for China, and the substitution of an anarchy which will extend to the whole surface of the empire that spectacle [illegible] Tung-tse. In that case [illegible] and humanities must be alike worthless. It is for the *Times* to determine, upon more mature scrutiny, whether, in its excessive anxiety to deplete the Chinese resources, it has not inaugurated a system which will hasten their utter exhaustion. The American requirements were restrained within limits consistent with the maintenance of the empire and order, without which all that makes the trade of China of any value must presently disappear. In disregarding this precaution, the English, there is reason seriously to apprehend, have imperilled the stability of the existing dynasty; a dynasty, it may be added, which has exhibited every readiness, in spite of reiterated and indeed incessant wrongs experienced at the hands of the English and Portuguese, to concede everything reasonable to foreign trade, and to fulfill religiously every engagement. In truth, were the history of Chinese wrongs from these two sources fairly written, there would be no room to wonder why the English are so cordially hated in China.

The provocation that, after all, underlies this remarkable assault of the *Times*, is the fact that, out of this disagreeable business, the United States has issued without the guilt of a gratuitous war, without impairing its influence with the Chinese people, and yet with a great share of the advantages which the opening of China to the world will bring. The question of magnanimity is of little moment; yet we can hardly conceive of a policy more deficient in that characteristic than the one the *Times* reproaches us with not having adopted. Without a shadow of a cause, to have joined in a general attack upon a government, friendly, unoffending and helpless; a government which, without coercion, had negotiated a treaty of the utmost value to our commerce, and stood ready to negotiate another, would certainly have entitled us to an epithet quite different from that now denied us. As it is, we are without such ground of self-reproach; we have secured advantages which must make the bulk of Chinese commerce and Chinese carrying trade our own; and while doing all this, we have earned for ourselves a measure of respect and good-will among the Chinese, which no Englishman can ever secure. It is a fair type of the popular feeling in the Empire, and a sufficient response to the sneer of our British cotemporary about "American man hereafter being only number two class Englishman," that in the late manifestoes of the Kwangtung braves, beneath the terrors of which the British of Hong Kong and the Portuguese of Macao, were stripped of all Chinese servants and Chinese trade and intercourse, that the most ample reservations were made in behalf of the Americans as friends of the Chinaman, everywhere to be befriended. With the method and the products, therefore, of the Reed Treaty, we have every reason to be satisfied, and we may indulge the satisfaction without any of the shame the *Times* persistently tenders us. Let us be content.

There is one point in this remarkable article which deserves passing notice. The London *Times* writes with the American treaty in full before it, quoting its actual language, while our own press and people have been gratified with the merest and barest outline. Is it not high time our State Department abandoned its needless reserve, and gave to the American public a document which is immediately interesting to them who have it not, and a matter of indifference to those who have it?

The Paraguay Expedition.

The habitual readers of the TIMES do not need to be reminded that we have never been among those who have measured the wisdom or the honesty of a Government solely by the amount of money which it has required for the public service. We advocate and have always insisted on prudence and economy in the expenditure of the public money; but we are, at the same time, opposed to undignified penuriousness or ill-timed parsimony. And while we are as ready as the most rigid economist can desire to condemn unnecessary extravagance wherever it is practiced, we are equally ready to understand that increased disbursements are likely to be not only compatible with, but even inseparable from, new acquisitions and extraordinary emergencies. Indeed, we believe that of the two evils, we would rather see a little extravagant, if honest, liberality in the expenditure of the country, than a display of petty economy which would render any branch of the public service inefficient or tend to bring us into contempt—and it is this feeling which has induced us to look somewhat closely into the *materiel* of the Paraguay Expedition.

It will be readily understood that we are not now arguing either the necessity, the policy, or the propriety of that expedition. Our present remarks would apply to any expedition, with objects quite as righteous and as unexceptionable as, by the reader's leave, we will, for the sake of argument, assume the one now under consideration to be. We will accept the necessity for the naval demonstration against Paraguay, but we ask attention to the miserable means which compose the American fleet destined for that purpose.

This fleet is somewhat magniloquently described as carrying some 2,800 men and 190 guns—which armament we concede is quite sufficient, under the management of American seamen, to reduce Paraguay to any terms we might impose. But it happens that, of the 190 guns so liberally set out on paper, there are not more than 20 or 25 that are ever likely to go up the river as far as Asuncion, where, it appears, our great demonstration is to be made. The Paraguay River is said to contain not over nine feet of water, which difficulty will effectually prevent the *Sabine, St. Lawrence, Perry, Bainbridge, Dolphin, Falmouth, Preble* and *Fulton* from taking any part in the hostile proceedings, or from progressing much further on the way to Asuncion than the junction of the Parana and Paraguay Rivers. The actual demonstration, then, in ships and guns, must necessarily devolve on the "Cromwell line" of steamers, which have hitherto figured in the newspapers in a very different kind of service—namely, as peaceful carriers of freight and passengers between this port and Baltimore, for which occupation, indeed, we believe them to be eminently fitted. These Cromwell steamers and two British boats, the *America* and the *Canada*, which are represented as being of the same class as the steamers that ply daily between New-York and Boston, are the vessels which are to do all the fighting at Asuncion, if indeed the whole affair does not end in that peaceful kind of smoke which belongs to national salutes rather than to national warfare. These, then, being the vessels to which American naval honor is to be intrusted in an encounter with one of the weakest Governments in the world, it behooves us to look well and earnestly into their char- [illegible] in a naval engagement with France or England, we could afford to stand up under the disgrace for a little while and until we could wipe it out with another tune on the same fiddle. But if we should be beaten off by the people of Paraguay—if our vessels should have to come home repulsed—or, worse still, if, catching a tartar, our ships were never permitted to come home again at all,—we confess that we do not very well see how we should get over the disgrace of a beating from a no doubt very respectable, but certainly a very "picayunish" enemy. To go out for wool and come home shorn is a very disagreeable operation at the best of times, but to go out to beat Paraguay and to get a beating from Paraguay instead, would not only slightly astonish, but would even be apt considerably to mortify us into the bargain. Even Don Quixote got his face frightfully scarred by a cat for whose attacks he was unprepared, and we all remember the fable of Bruin and the Bees.

We would, therefore, seriously ask the Administration to consider whether merchant steamers, built for carrying freight and passengers, are fit vessels for American war purposes. We would beg the Government to assure itself beyond a peradventure that these vessels, if they receive a shot or two a-piece would be fit for anything but sinking afterwards. We confess that we have our doubts on this point. We submit that we never saw a river steamer that we judged capable of sustaining a broadside, and we would go even further and say that we don't believe any member of the Government ever saw one either.

The question, then, naturally arises—If we have occasion to make war on Paraguay in the heart of her territory, why have we not steam-gunboats, as the English and French have? If our quarrel is just, and we are driven to war in vindication of our rights, no money, rightly expended in such a war, would be denied by the people. If we are correct in fighting Paraguay, and if Paraguay can only be fought by war vessels of light draught, let us by all means have those war vessels. They will, of course, cost money, but they will be effective—they will do what we desire should be done, and will belong to us, after the fighting is over. But when, instead of doing properly at first what must be done at last, we begin by chartering unsuitable vessels, at a large monthly cost, with every risk save the stout American hearts on board against us, we shall find that our economy is a false one, and our management a total failure. There may be prolonged delays even after the vessels have arrived as far in South American rivers as they can go; and then we shall begin to find that the expense of these chartered steamers will be larger than it would have cost us to build really good, serviceable vessels.

It is possible that the Government does not expect really to have to fight Paraguay in the end. The idea may be that we shall only have to appear in the river to bring LOPEZ to terms. This may or may not prove to be the case. But it is quite certain that we have no business to act on any such calculations. If we go there at all, we should go prepared to make Paraguay sick of fighting in a very short time; and this we should do at the least possible expense to the public purse. But to send thither river steamboats and merchant ships totally unfitted for the purposes of war, is only to make ourselves supremely ridiculous, and to risk disgrace to our arms and ruin to our *prestige* not only in a quarter where we have hitherto stood in high repute, but in all parts of the world, besides incurring unnecessary and unpardonably extravagant expense.

But apart from other considerations, we do not know that it would be a very bad thing for us if we were to keep a few light draught steamers-of-war on hand. We do not believe, for example, that Great Britain, backed by her gunboats, would feel less disposed to be "bumptious" towards a Power not possessing gunboats, than she used formerly to be when other means of offence and defence were similarly unequal. We do not want many of these vessels, but some few would not be undesirable property in these times, especially in view of the Paraguay Expedition; at any rate, we could better afford to pay for six gun-boats than to lose the services this Winter of the steamer which was built ostensibly to cruise off the coast for the relief of inward-bound vessels in distress—but which has been pressed into the Paraguay war to furnish, with her sister vessels, the only valuable ships, we believe, in the whole squadron.

It may be that the whole Paraguay business will end in smoke, and that the expedition is sent out with the same views as those which actuated the search after the British gun-boat *Styx* by the steamer *Arctic*, which certain newspapers boasted was to have brought in the gun-boat a prize, but which broke down one day out of New-York, and was 16 days in getting to Havana.

The Wreck of the Austria Again.

The advices from Europe by the *Fulton* furnish us with a piece of intelligence, which is, to say the least, extremely painful, and which will require a very lucid explanation before we shall be able to contemplate its disclosures without a feeling of national horror.

It will be remembered that when the Captain of the *Arabian* reported having fallen in with the burning steamer *Austria*, he stated that he saw a vessel two or three miles to leeward. This vessel, which afterwards turned out to be the French bark *Maurice*, from Newfoundland bound to Nantes, was so fortunate as to be the means of saving sixty-seven of the *Austria's* passengers. Capt. RENAUD, her commander, in his report to the owners, Messrs. BOTRAY & GUERIN, of Nantes, mentions that while engaged in the performance of this most arduous but most noble duty, three vessels passed them without deviating from their course, though they were near enough to ascertain the precarious position of the steamer and the task in which Capt. RENAUD was so worthily engaged.

What vessels two of these mentioned by Captain RENAUD could have been, we are yet unable to learn; but the following passage in the foreign shipping intelligence is suggestive of an accusation which will cause deep regret to the public here, since it points to the American Captain of an American ship as one of those who so strangely and culpably neglected a duty which we are glad to say it is not the custom of American Captains to overlook:

"The *Pepperell* has arrived at Bordeaux from New-York. This vessel reports falling in, on the 14th September, in lat. 45° 30', long. 41° 30', with a large steamer on fire, one ship lying by her.' The *Pepperell* appears to have passed on her way."

This is an astounding piece of information concerning a vessel under the American flag. To see the disabled steamer burning—to know that there must be many passengers on board; and yet to leave her, satisfied because there was one other vessel along side. The flush of [illegible]

The first feeling on an occasion like this should be a desire to record [illegible] our admiration of [illegible] Captain RENAUD, of the *Maurice*, which [illegible] in another column of to-day's paper our readers will peruse with interest, [illegible] his highest admiration. [illegible]

In Capt. RENAUD's Report, which [illegible] coincides with that of [illegible] *Pepperell* in respect to the relative [illegible] of the vessels [illegible] RENAUD says:

"While I was lying to, [illegible] *I comfort myself with the hope that they were not Frenchmen.*"

Capt. RENAUD may well comfort himself [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Overland Mail [illegible]

[illegible]

A Gross Abuse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

[illegible]

2 bonds Ill. C. R. R.	2,000
2 bonds Ill. C. R. R.	2,000
2 bonds Ill. C. R. R.	2,000

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—IL TROVATORE.

[illegible]

...Signor STEFANI in ... Signor GASPARONI as ...

THE SALE OF SEATS ... at the Academy ... at 9½ o'clock, and at ...

PICCOLOMINI, FORMES, GASSIER, ... TAMARO will make their first and ... appearance in Brooklyn, at the ... Festival Concert.

[illegible]

THE GARRANGA NIGHT. ... LUCREZIA BORGIA ... LA FAVORITA, with a great ... MATINEE OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

[illegible]

Madame LABORDE

[illegible]

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.

The public are respectfully informed that an ONLY CONCERT will be given by ... PICCOLOMINI AND CARL FORMES, on THURSDAY next, Nov. 4, which will be most positively their only appearance.

The following artists will most positively appear: Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, ... FLORENZA, ... TAMARO, CARL FORMES, Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will sing the Brindisi from "La Traviata," the ... "The Daughter of the Regiment," the quartette from "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Gassier, Florenza and Tamaro, and the duet from "Don Pasquale," with Carl Formes.

CARL FORMES ... "Standard-bearer," and the Liberty Duet from "I Puritani," with Gassier.

Signor GASSIER ... "Barber of Seville."

Signor FLORENZA ... from "La ..."

... Wednesday Nov. 3, ... at Carl Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st., and ... Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and ... Wall-st., New-York.

Reserved seats $1 50

Admission 1 00

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10½ as possible.

CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.

One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious ORCHESTRA STALLS have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.

... Boxes 50 cents—entrance on Crosby-st. ... Children 25 cents.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1858,

JESSIE BROWN.

... DION BOURCICAULT ... In their original characters.

... Randal McGregor ... Miss ADA CLIFTON, ... Mrs. BARNEY, ... Miss GIMBER, ... Mr. BAKER.

[illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

... THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1858, and every night during the week, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee .... Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet, Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary .... Mr. Sothern
... Attorney-at-Law .... Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk .... Mr. Couldock
..., a butler .... Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard .... Miss Laura Keene
... . Miss Mary Wells
... her daughters ... Miss Effie Germon ... Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the screaming farce of THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

...

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

... of the new five-act comedy, by Dr. Westland Marston, WHEAT AND CHAFF.

Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Lancelles, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. ...

To conclude with DYING FOR LOVE.

On THURSDAY—An entirely new and original comedietta ... THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

Characters by Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Miss ..., Miss Carman and Mr. Sloan.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 3.

... performances will commence with an entire new drama entitled THE LOST TREASURE, OR THE CHAMPION OF CASTILE.

... Mr. G. C. Boniface

... NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

[illegible]

... THIS EVENING, Nov. 3. ... with the play of the HONEY MOON.

... Mr. J. H. Allen

... WALLACE, ... THE CHAMPION OF CASTILE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

... EVENING, Nov. 3, 1858, ... in five acts, of CAMILLE. ... Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne.

After which, the Drama in five acts, entitled BLACK EYED SUSAN.

... Mr. E. Eddy.

To conclude with ...

... GRAND EQUESTRIAN PALACE GARDENS, ... Fourteenth-st. SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT TROUPE. ... commencing at 2 o'clock. ... AND DRY. ... FASHIONABLE AND LARGE.

... most brilliant Entertainments in the City.

... appearance in this country of the celebrated Parisian ...

MME. ALEXANDRE, from the Hippodrome and Cirque Olympique—the most Daring Artist in the World.

LITTLE ALICE, the Child Rider, in her unapproachable act of Horsemanship.

... The Great, on his Barebacked Steed, ... troupe of Gymnasts, Riders, Acrobats, &c. ... in the performance of "Cinderella," and the "Lancers' Quadrille," at the Broadway ... at the Palace ...

... performances to commence ...

... 50 cents ... 25 cents

[illegible]

... "NIAGARA" ... CORSO ...

... WILLIAMS & CO.'S, ... NO. 353 BROADWAY.

... 25 CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

... OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ANOTHER WEEK OF ... FOUR YEARS OLD with redundant Beard and Whiskers. ... MAGIC WORLD, ... VALENTINE, ... THIS EVENING ... The Bearded Baby, Grand Aquaria, ... Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ...

NEW MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED—FAVORITE ... Mazurka" and "Ada Polka," by ... "Theresa Varsovienne," "Sarah ..." ... Mountain ... For sale by ... FIRTH, POND, ... No. 547 Broadway; C. BREUSING, ... and at No. ..., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

JOAN OF ARC, MAID OF ORLEANS.

From Michelet's History of France, with Introduction. ... being the first vol. of the new series ... Library.

A ... episode of history—the life and martyrdom of Joan of Arc.

From the Scottish American.

... than the narrative of the career of Joan of Arc.

STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers, No. 508 Broadway.

LECTURES.

[illegible]

... the first regular course of ... history the Association will commence ... at 8 o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING ... and will be continued on the Tuesday Evenings as follows:

Nov. 16—Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston.
Nov. 23—DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia.
Nov. 30—GEO. W. CURTIS.
Dec. 7—BAYARD TAYLOR.
Dec. 14—DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel.)
Dec. 21—Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio.
Dec. 28—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Jan. 4—RICHD. O'GORMAN.
Jan. 11—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
Jan. 18—C. B. FONTANA.
Feb. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Feb. 8—GEO. VANDENHOFF.
Feb. 15—EDWARD G. PARKER.
Feb. 22—The Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY.

Tickets for the course, $2 each to Members of the Association; to other persons $3 each. Members' tickets ... for sale at the Library.

The $3 tickets may be purchased of E. J. Davis, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., and of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.

... tickets for Single Lectures will be sold, if a sufficient number of ... the benefit of the ...

LEWIS ROBERTS, President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—POST GRADUATE ... The lectures in this course will be at the ... of the New-York Historical Society, corner 11th st. and 2d-av.:

Law School—By Professor Dwight, every day except Saturday and Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Lectures—By the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, on the English Language. Introductory at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, 4th inst., and on every succeeding Monday and Wednesday, at 8 o'clock P. M.

By Prof. Lieber, on the *History of Commerce*. Introductory at 3 o'clock Tuesday evening, 9th inst., and every succeeding Thursday and Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By Prof. Nairne, *Ethics and Esthetics*. Introductory Monday evening, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, and every following Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The School of Science will be opened on Monday, 8th inst., at the College, in 49th-st., by Professor Hackley in Astronomy; McCulloh in Heat, Light and Electricity; Tay, Chemistry; Davies, Higher Mathematics; Peck, Civil Engineering.

These Professors will all be in attendance on Monday, at 1 o'clock, to receive classes, and will then arrange with them the future hours of attendance.

CH. KING, President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Lecture by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Wit and Humor*. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be had at Messrs. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK'S, No. 757 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

MARK HOYT, Chairman Lecture Committee.

PARK BENJAMIN WILL DELIVER HIS celebrated lecture on *Matrimony* at the 18th-st. Baptist Church, (West 18th-st., east of 8th-av.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had at APPLETON'S bookstore, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway; FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway; E. B. MERRILL'S, No. 3 Maiden-lane; WM. POND'S, No. 130 West 18th-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FRENCH LECTURE, BY PROFESSOR DUBOS, at Hope Chapel, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, on the *History of Civilization by Woman, and her Influence on the Manners of Ancient and Modern Nations*. This lecture is patronized by the most distinguished members of the clergy. Admittance, 50 cents.

LECTURES IN FRENCH—ON FRENCH LITerature, by M. CHARLES MIEL, every WEDNESDAY, at 1 and 8 P. M., at his residence, No. 44 East 11th-st., begin Nov. 3. Admission, 50 cents; twelve cards, $5. N. B.—A few boarders taken in Mr. MIEL'S family.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. Afternoons for ladies and children. Evenings for gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced ... present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMIES.—New classes are constantly forming at Halsey's building, No. ... Brooklyn ... A grand soiree will be given at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY evening, Nov. 9. Wallace's band will attend.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES. SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT, No. 423 Broome-st., One block east of Broadway. Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—NEW and second-hand, for sale or for rent at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. A superior rosewood piano, full round corners, pearl keys, diagonal scale; cost $375 nine months since, will be sold for $295 and warranted. A rosewood piano, nearly new, for $125. Two melodeons, $30 each, in good order.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium wherever and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano, Mandoline, and Expressive Musical Boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

Musical Boxes repaired.

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Philadelphia	Girard House.
Baltimore	Sun Iron Building.
Washington	Cor. Pennsylvania-av. and 6th-st.
Washington	United States Capitol.
Boston	Merchants' Exchange.
Portland	No. 20 Exchange-st.
Cincinnati	Under Burnett House.
New-Orleans	Under St. Charles Hotel

WELSH MUTTON, SCOTCH GROUSE, and partridge, for dinner to-day. English roast-beef and mutton to-morrow ... sale, English pheasants, bacon, hams, cheese, and filberts; Scotch beef-hams, oatmeal, spel...ens, &c. RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 20 Water-st., near Wall.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO THOROUGHLY ... experienced ... middle-aged ... women ... or together; one ... laundress ... can do all kinds ... preserving, baking, ... where she lived seven years, ... chambermaid and waitress, in ... she refers to her last place, where she ... six years. They are very neat, economical ... hard-working servants, and will satisfy any families wanting first-class, reliable help. Apply, where they can be seen, at HENDRICKSON'S Agency No. 36 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or ... take the charge of children in a respectable family; can be well recommended by the family she last lived with, where she resided for nearly seven years, and can also refer for character or qualifications to several respectable families, both in this City and the country. Apply to MARY, the second brown-stone front house in ...-st., from 8th-av.

WANTED.—TO EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—A respectable Welch chambermaid and waitress, 3 smart English nurses and seamstresses, and a number of neat, tidy, Protestant girls in various departments; also a respectable American lady late from the South, who wants a situation to travel, are now waiting engagements at Wesley's Select Female Employment Office, No. 388 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; is neat in her habits and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 36th-st., 2d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waiter or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing; will be found most competent and trustworthy, and also very obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 369 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse; she is kind, obliging and faithful, and her present employer, with whom she has lived for three years, will give the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid; can do up fine cloth in the neatest manner. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 92 16th-st., where she has lived two years, for two days, from 10 to 5, between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress in a respectable family; she would also act in the capacity of governess, or any other light work. No objection to travel. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY A MIDdle-aged woman; can take care of an infant from its birth; has 13 years' experience in same capacity; unexceptionable City references can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress and to assist in the chamberwork. The best of City reference can be given from her last places. Apply to No. 98 33d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good references from their last places, where they lived for seven years. Call, for two days, at No. 67 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress or chambermaid; would mind children and sew. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived 3 years. No objection to the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 West 18th-st., candy store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, one or two children to take care of; has a comfortable home for them; has no family but herself; is very fond of children; her charges not high. Apply for two days, at No. 171 31st-st., corner 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A middle-aged woman as nurse to a young baby. She is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; 3 years in her present place. Apply at No. 44 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL-RECOMmended girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress. Is willing to make herself generally useful; understands embroidery. Apply, for two days, at No. 18 East 37th-st., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL ... to do light chamberwork or take care of children; will make herself generally useful. She has the best of City references. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 44 West 33d-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WITHOUT CHILDREN, would be glad to get a room in a quiet family, where she could pay part of the expense in sewing or in teaching two or three small children. The best of City reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and all kinds of sewing; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 183 East 29th-st., two doors from 2d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as laundress in a private family; is honest and obliging, and can offer the most satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—*A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE*, by a highly experienced English woman, who is competent to take the entire charge from birth; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family, or to do general housework. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and laundress, or would cook and assist in the washing; is an excellent baker. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 540 Hudson-st., for two days, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as competent cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and the ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND USEFUL girl, a situation as nurse or waitress to some lady and gentleman going to Australia; she would remain with them when landed, to pay for her passage. Address MARY CLEARY, No. 31 Columbia-st., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—*BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE* young German lady, speaking a little English, a situation to take care of children and make herself useful in general. Salary no object. All that is expected is a good home. Address G. O., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—*A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK AND* a waitress, sisters, who are desirous to engage together in same house, as well as a number of other German and some French girls. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUation in a small private family, or to attend on an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 125 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG woman, of steady habits, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; *best of City reference given*; can be seen for two days at No. 730 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or nurse and plain sewer by a girl of 17 years of age; refers to her present employer, No 58 East 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do all kinds of cooking and baking, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 230 39th-st., corner 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as general houseworker in a small private family; good reference given. Can be seen for the week at No. 194 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; willing to do the general housework of a small, private family. Call at No. 213 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, down stairs, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid or to do light housework for a small family. Call at No. 105 Gold-st., in the rear. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; can give the best reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Call at No. 25 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid with waiting or plain sewing. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 171 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A Protestant, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is kind and affectionate with children, and can be highly recommended. Address A. J., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PERSON, A SITuation as chambermaid or nurse; no objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 West 11th-st. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry. Has the best of City reference from her last employer. Inquire for two days at No. 63 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 471 6th-av., in the trimming store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to take the care of a young infant; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, No. 225 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, *or as chambermaid; good City reference*. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 200 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable Protestant young woman as dressmaker, in a private family; fully competent in her business. Call at No. 60 West 17th st., up stairs, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 16 ... for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as laundress or to cook, wash and iron; she understands her business ... No. 6 Jersey-st., for three days, near Crosby-st. ...

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress ... does neat plain sewing ... housework; wages $6 a month. Also, a cook ... does up linen in style; a cook in all its branches, baking, &c.; wages $7. Call at No. 310 East 20th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would go as laundress; is an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins; has the very best of City reference for either of the above capacities from some of the most respectable families in town. Can be seen at No. 36 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing, and is willing to assist in care of children, and is willing to travel with the family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 26th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and well-recommended young woman to do down-stairs work, or would have no objection to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands boning fowls and cooking all kinds of game and soups and jellies, and a first-rate baker; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of her business; would have no objection to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do washing in the finest style, and is a first-rate laundress; understands her business perfectly well; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 73 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and is also a neat, plain sewer; would have no objections to wait on a lady; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at or address No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; one who understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 69 Bleecker-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-rate cook; understands soups and all kinds of desserts, and thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing, if required. Good City reference given. Call at No. 103 27th-st.; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waiter; can also assist in fine washing and ironing; is a most desirable servant and accustomed to serve in the first families; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, hotel or first-class boarding-house, for a most respectable colored servant as profes-ed cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS; ONE AS COOK, BY A Scotch woman, and to do the washing of a small family; understands baking; the other, a German Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; have good City reference. Apply at No. 132 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, to cook, wash and do general housework for a small family, or chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived two years in one place. Call for two days, at No. 111 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required;—the other, as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Call, or address, at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as lady's and chambermaid; does up linen in a magnificent style; will work in a respectable boarding-house; wages $7; also a cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, and all styles of baking; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL of respectable parentage, a situation as chambermaid, nurse or general servant; will be found perfectly trustworthy, and a girl of excellent character; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Wages $6.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG LADY, as a dressmaker or seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a first-class shirtmaker; can cut and fit for children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 53 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a small private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker. Has unexceptionable references. Call for two days at No. 149 *Elizabeth-st., between Broome and Spring sts., 1st floor* rear, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits, and has no connections in this country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone, in a respectable private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 131 16th-st., between 7th and 8th *avs., in the rear, first floor.*

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL SOUTH, *or as housekeeper—widower's family preferred*, or as nursery governess—by a respectable American lady, late from the South; has undoubted reference in the *City. Apply, for three days, at No. 6 East 34th-st.*, near 5th-av. N. B.—A good home preferable to high wages.

WANTED—*A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN* as good cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best City reference *from her last employers. Call, for two days, at No. 169* West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—*A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN*; is a first-rate chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting. Best City reference given; *3½ years in her last place.* Call, for two days, at No. 130 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; can do all kinds of baking; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has got the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; she is a most excellent cook, understands baking and pastry; she is a good laundress; she has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 294 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and *ironer and a good baker. Has the best of reference from* her last place. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., 5th floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 265 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Has the best City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON, a situation in a private family, as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take care of an infant or invalid; no objection to go in the country; City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands games and soups, and all kinds of pastry and desserts. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quite capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its *birth. No objection to travel. Best of City reference.* Can be seen for two days at No. 105 16th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or fine washer; can be highly recommended by the family she has just left. Call at No. 132½ 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 390 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 496 2d-av., be*tween 30th and 31st sts., from 10 to 4.*

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st. Can be seen till she is suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; has best City reference. Apply at No. 65 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-CLASS German Protestant chambermaid and waitress, and a first-class lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; is an excellent cook. Good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 108 West 16th-st.

TO CALIFORNIANS.—AN AMERICAN WOman wishes a situation, as wet nurse, or in other capacity, to accompany a lady to California; is prepared to pay one-half of her passage money, the other half to be deducted from her wages. Best of reference will be given, by calling upon or addressing a note to H. BARNET, store No. 158 William-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in the washing of two or three females; the best of City references can be given. No. 120 East 20th-st.

MRS. REYNOLDS, SICK NURSE, NO. 125 East 24th-st., corner of 3d-av., 3d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED— ... laundress; has good City reference ... from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN ... to do chamberwork and washing and ironing ... has good City reference. Apply at No. ... between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man, who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; is a thorough groom as well as a driver, as will be seen by his reference; could assist in waiting, or take charge of a furnace; has no objection to be generally useful, or do anything about a gentleman's place; the advertiser is not afraid of hard work; the best of City reference given; no objection to City or country, or any part of the Union. Address J. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 15 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter; and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address D. S., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant young man, 30 years of age, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, and a careful and competent driver; has always done the work of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging, sober, steady and industrious; wages moderate. Can be seen at his last employer's, T. J. Crowen, Esq., northeast corner of Broadway and ...

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by an industrious single Protestant young man; has been long experienced in the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, and is a good, careful driver; would go to any part of the country, and make himself as useful as he can; unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 38 4th-av., or address C. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; can produce the best City reference; has no objection to any part of the country. Address T. C., at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for three days. Free to employers.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SITUATION BY an experienced book-keeper; knows double-entry, &c., thoroughly; has no objection to a position requiring physical as well as mental ability; has been in the employ of prominent City merchants, to whom he is permitted to refer. Address, appointing an interview, A. ANDREWS, Box No. 204, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER DEsires a place in city or country; has six years' references from former employers; is a careful hand over horses, and is a good plain vegetable gardener; can milk and take care of cattle well. A good place more desirable than high wages. Apply by letter to M. L. Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; just arrived from Europe; has good references. Call for two days at No. 149 Grand-st., or address W. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Scotchman; is a very steady, industrious man, and understands his business in all its branches. Can produce the best City and country reference from his last employers. Address ALEXANDER, box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, a situation in some store or office, or as copyist; is a good writer, and smart at figures; best of City reference given. Address for two days, T. C. K., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man in a private family; understands his business well; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the druggist store corner of 4th and Wooster sts., No. 289.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TAILOR BY trade, a situation in a wholesale clothing store; willing to trim or do any work. Address L. P., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION to tend bar or open oysters, and to make himself *useful about the house. Good reference given.* Address D. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORganist in a Catholic Church, by one who is able to conduct a choir, and knows the Catholic service. Address J. NEWELL, Bentley's, Madison-square, New-York.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS organist, by a professor of music, in some church, either in New-York or Brooklyn; best of references given. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box No. 4,509 New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT.—CANVASSERS WANTED TO circulate two valuable Magazines, particularly in New-York State. Ladies or gentlemen of good address, especially such as are interested in the moral welfare of the young, will please notice this. Extraordinary inducements offered. Send for our Circular. It will cost you nothing, and may establish you in a profitable business. Address W. GUILD & CO., Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, a good musician, desires a situation South or elsewhere, in a seminary or private family as teacher of piano, and singing if desired. Address, for *three days, MUSIC, Times Office, or apply at No. 72 State*-st., Brooklyn, corner of Henry.

WANTED—*A MAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS* habits, as clerk in a hot air furnace, range and stove store, in Connecticut—one acquainted with the business preferred. Address, with reference, W. & B., Box No. 505 Post Office, New-Haven, Connecticut.

TO SHOE FOREMEN.—WANTED, AN EXperienced and competent foreman to take charge of a wholesale establishment in this City, making the finest and best work; also an experienced cutter. Apply at Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general housework in a small family. Must be a good cook and washer and ironer. Unexceptionable City reference required. Apply at No. 101 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE, capable of taking charge of an infant. Good City references required. Call at No. 5 East 27th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE RE*tail dry goods business. Apply to HOLMES & CO.*, 711 Broadway, before 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 115 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN IMPORTING AND commission house. Address Box 3,679 Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847.)—E. H. WILCOX & SON, Founders and Proprietors, No. 289 Broadway. A Perpetual Introducer. Whole expense to checkholders, one or two per cent. on the compensation. $3, $5, $10, &c. *Everybody can use a transferable check that procures* everything. Life membership, only $10, $15, $25, $50, filling all orders, vacancies and changes during the life *of the party. No charge to pupils, suiting nearly every* institution and family for the smallest fee in the world.

WANTED—*IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN OR* vicinity, by a lady, qualified to instruct thoroughly in English, and in French and Music—a situation, as Teacher, in a private family. Advertiser's terms are moderate; or board for a lad of 12 would be considered as partly equivalent. Address GOVERNESS, at Mrs. Townsend's School, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT a long time in New-York, wishes to make one or two more engagements as daily governess. She teaches French, German, Italian, Music, Drawing and the English branches. Best City references given. Address E. M., care of Mr. CHRISTERN, No. 763 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN INstructress, thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches to a young lady. An American or English lady preferred. Address, with reference, L. A. (B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SERVICES as visiting teacher at convenient hours in the afternoon and on Saturday, to young ladies who may wish to continue their English or classical studies. Applications for references or arrangements may be made by mail, or at No. 31 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, at the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 46 Leonard-st. (near Broadway.)

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated *Catalogues may be had without charge*, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c., sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c., gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.

Gold Watches from $20 to $200.

We import a watch (price $100) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.

... & LANDER, No. ... Broadway.

[illegible]

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF ... POST GRADUATE INSTRUCTION ... lectures will be delivered as follows:

IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

At the College, in 49th-st., beginning on Nov. 8.

By Professor McCulloh—On the Mechanics of Material Matters; on the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Heat, Light, and Electricity.

By Professor Joy—On Chemistry, with practical instruction in the Laboratory.

By Professor Peck—Civil Engineering, including surveying, with the use of instruments, general principles of construction, and graphics.

By Professor Davies—On the Higher Mathematics and the nature and history of Mathematical Science.

By Professor Hackley—On Physical Astronomy, with the practical use of instruments.

By Professor Torrey—On Botany.

IN THE SCHOOL OF LETTERS.

At the Rooms of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

By Professor Lieber—On the History of ... and, subsequently, on Political Science.

By Professor Nairne—On Ethics.

By Professor Guyot—On Comparative Physical Geography, in its relation to History and Modern ...

By the Hon. George P. Marsh—On the English Language.

The Law School, under the charge of Professor Theodore W. Dwight, will open at the Rooms of the Historical Society, on the 1st day of November.

Price of tickets to each course ... not more than three years' standing ... the New-York University, and ... whom the price will be $5, except the ... and the Law School, for each of ... charge will be made.

Further information can be obtained ... the Historical Society, at the office of ... No. 20 Wall-st., from either of the ... the President of the College.

... President of Columbia College.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—The ... now open for pupils, with increased ... facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. ... son Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $3 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the funds placed at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. ..., have determined to receive a limited number of free pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $5 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving ...

MRS. J. STURGES, MISS MARY E. HAMILTON, MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Executive Committee.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough ... to the memorizing method, and develops all the faculties; the education is based on the principles of ... and liberality. Gardens, woods, ... baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water make the Institute an eminently healthy ... place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. ... Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, parents with circulars, and teachers with positions. No charge to public schools. ... Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason ... Wanted, a governess to go South, to teach ... French; salary $300 and board. ...

SMITH, WOODMAN & ...

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE, ... CONN.—The Rev. D. C. ... subjected to parental discipline, are faithfully ... enjoy the comforts of a home. ... the pupils from and to New-York.

A LADY, RESIDING IN A CHEERFUL locality of South Brooklyn, ... engaged, wishes to meet with a lady, or ladies, who may require her services as instructress in modern languages, French literature, writing, &c. Any lady whose education has been neglected ... and perfect privacy, by addressing ... *Times* Office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Supplies ... with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Guyot ...

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 12.—Terms $40, including ... per quarter, in advance. Time of commencing, 1st Monday in November. Further information and good references given by correspondence. Address Mrs. W. A. ..., Wilton, Cannon Station, Conn.

E. W. BECKWITH, PRINCIPAL OF THE Boarding School for Boys at Middletown, Conn., would receive six more pupils, and will call on parents leaving notice at No. 225 West 22d-st., or can be seen at Smith, Woodman & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway, from 10 to 4 P. M., every day this week.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The ... semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of MR. W. ..., No. 89 Cedar-st., ... YORK, ... or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. ... East ...-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, ... since Sept. 13. ... thorough drilling in the English branches. ... and further information at Carter's bookstore ... Sept. 1 at the school.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 28 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals ... Macdougal-st., will send their circulars ... if requested by letter or personal application ... of the City.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Session will commence Monday, Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal, JOHN GALLEY.

A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED IN PARIS, teaching the French and German languages, ... being disengaged a part of the day, desires to find a few more pupils for private lessons, ... or would ... a few hours in a boarding school. ... given. Apply at No. 129 18th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IN THE ... New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 25 and 27 ... HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington ... School.) Rector. ... book-keepers $25.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND ... will open their united ... English School, with a Primary ... class, at No. 518 Broadway, ... to be had at Lockwood's ...

WANTED.—A LADY AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS wish a room and bedroom, for which would be given instruction in French and German, and the use of a fine piano; would take charge of a ... Address E. N., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 812 Broadway, ... re-opened Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York Tribune.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. ... received any time. Address the Rev. J. ... Principal, or call No. 129 Nassau-st. ...

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, ... WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues ... Winter term commences Nov. 1.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition ... at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ... Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class ... for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT ... Stamford, Conn., E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars and further particulars, address the Principal.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. ... Academy, No. ... Broadway.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. ... BROADWAY.—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. E. E. WIGGINS, A. M.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 81 and 83 Madison-av., New-York. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. ... catalogue and circulars address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of FRIEDERICK & LEHMANN is dissolved this day by mutual consent, we having sold our entire interest to Mr. Geo. Smith, who will be our successor. All unsettled accounts for or against us will be ... to ... him, and he alone is authorized to sign for us in ...

THEODORE A. FRIEDERICK,
MARTIN LEHMANN.

I hereby notify that I have bought the whole stock and interest of the late firm of Friederick & Lehmann, carrying on business at No. ... Canal-st., where I shall ... them in the same business, and that I am alone authorized to settle all accounts for ... the ... firm.

GEORGE SMITH, late of No. ...

New-York, Nov. 2, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against ... late of the town of ..., in the County of ..., deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the ... Administrator of the ... creditor of said ... at ... on or before the ... day of ...

[illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, [illegible] neighborhood, [illegible] rooms, with or without board. [illegible] No. 1 Abingdon-place.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, [illegible] can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, [illegible] Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF [illegible] can be obtained at No. 44 West 22d-st. [illegible] References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, [illegible] Union-square. Also, [illegible] dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND [illegible] can obtain desirable rooms, with [illegible] No. 130 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST [illegible] for families or single gentlemen. E. BOCTON.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN [illegible] breakfast and tea, dinner on Sundays, with Van Brunt-st.; size of lot 25x100 feet. Apply to ST. CLAIR SMITH, Attorney, &c., No. 62 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN BRODIE, } Executors.
JAMES GIBSON, }

FORECLOSURE SALE.—POSITIVE SALE AT the Getty House, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at noon, of the valuable country seat, containing 150 feet front by 375 in depth, with handsome dwelling house, out buildings, &c., on the west side of the Post Road, about half a mile south of the village of Yonkers. Title perfect; 10 per cent down, and 5 per cent may remain on mortgage. Look at the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—Large two-story mansion, 54x50 feet, with all the modern improvements, baths, water closets, gas pipes, &c.; large carriage house and small barn, and about four acres of land. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson, one-eighth of a mile from depot. For sale on easy terms, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FIVE first-class frame dwellings, built in superior manner, two stories, basement, sub-cellar and finished attic, on Canton-st., between Fulton-av. and Washington Park; location unsurpassed. Apply to WILLIAM R. NICHOLLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York; or THOMAS W. LOWE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A desirable property, beautifully situated in Westchester County, six miles from New-York, accessible hourly; house 46x40, two-story and basement—1½ acres grounds beautifully embellished with fruit and shade trees. A good City or Brooklyn residence would be taken. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern English-basement 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 4th and 5th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

THE ADVERTISER, AN EDUCATED ARCHITECT, and an experienced builder, offers his services to capitalists seeking safe investments in building. He would make all the necessary drawings, and guarantee that his construction shall not surpass his estimates. Best references given. Address, with real name, ARCHITECT, No. 116 4th-st.

TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 337 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been occupied as a Brush Store; 120,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually; the occupant leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 53 Nassau-st., or of A. H. DUNCOMB, Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 290 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A LOCATION 3 or 4 miles from the City, a newly-built brick cottage on over half an acre of ground, with stable, &c., pleasantly situated on the post road, in the village of Irvington, Hudson River. Address or apply to S. H. RATHBONE, M. D., No. 11 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, an excellent three-story and basement house, No. 71 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, being a most eligible situation. The house is in thorough repair, having been occupied till last week by the owner. Apply to W. MACKEY, House Agent, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET.—Continuation of Clinton-place, opposite Clinton Hall—superior suit of front rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; immediate vicinity of amusements, principal hotels, &c.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated, in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoroughfares; fine house and several out-houses; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 26th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 31st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—NO. 128 President-st., with gas fixtures, water closets, range, bath, &c. Cost $7,000 to build; will be sold for $3,500 cash. This is a very desirable house. Apply to WM. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE cottage house No. 124 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, close to Myrtle-av. cars, in a pleasant neighborhood. Thirteen rooms, handsomely finished, with gas-fixtures, heater, &c. Rent moderate. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BRICK HOUSE IN Brooklyn, two stories and a basement, with all the modern improvements. Must not be over 15 minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address C. A. C., Box No. 126 Times Office, stating price.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE modern 3-story dwelling house, No. 15 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.; has the usual conveniences of a family residence. Inquire at HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 17 Broad-st., or No. 62 5th-st.

TO LET.—THE MODERN THREE-STORY BROWN stone house No. 223 Henry-st., Brooklyn; gas, heaters and water complete, at a low rent until 1st of May. Inquire at No. 266 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID BAIT, Jeweler, No. 606 Broadway, up stairs.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY English-basement house in 26th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 2½ miles from depot. Good buildings, fruit, manure, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines and thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DESIRABLE OPENING.—THE SECOND-story room in the building No. 206 Market-st., Philadelphia, occupied for the last nine years by the adverts. Rent for the 11th and dry goods jobbing business, will be given for one or about the 15th inst., or will be retained until Nov. 1. The rent is low, the location desirable, and the stand established. The room is 72 feet deep, has good light and other advantages, and altogether offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to W. F. STEWART & CO., No. 206 Market-st., Philadelphia.

A GENTLEMAN IS ABOUT GOING TO CALIfornia and would like to engage with some firm as agent, business or general agent, where he would not interfere with religious or political duties. References given. Address E. R., Box No. 182, Times Office, for one week.

$20,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH the above amount, in a manufacturing business, which will pay a large profit. Offering a [illegible] Address J. B., Box No. 4,014 Post-Office, New-York.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED 12 years, and in successful operation on one of the leading avenues; the business is all done over the counter. Reason for selling, owner has other business. Apply at No. 94 Murray-st., or on the premises 206 6th-av.

OLIVER S. POWER SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 36 Water-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1808.
GEORGE E. JACKSON & CO.,
IRON AND HARDWARE,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
[illegible] No. 3 Wall-st.
TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 59th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 10th-av., with lots of 25x100 feet ground, a large story front shop, 50x75 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, gas stable and wagon house and 12x18 Diesling Kiln for burning, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1854 and enlarged in 1856, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 224 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $150 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 30, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's depot grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 3d and 4th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of superb fancy goods, comprising elegant marble vases and urns of classic and antique designs, superb bronze groups and statuettes of Music and Poetry, Day and Night, Tragedy and Comedy, Atalla and Moreo, The Hunter and Leopard, Home and other beautiful pieces; elegant Parian groups and statuettes of Christ and His Disciples, Christ Blessing Little Children, Cupid and Psyche, Reflection, Miranda, The Finding of Moses, Terpsichore, Resignation, Dorothea, The Seasons, Poetry and Music, and many others; superbly decorated china vases and receivers, dinner and tea sets, figures, &c.; magnificent marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, Bohemian glass-ware, magnificently cut and engraved vases, wine sets, fruit stands, decanters, card-receivers, goblets, &c.; elegant plated ware, waiters of all sizes, tea and coffee sets, casters, fruit and jelly stands, cake and card baskets, liquor frames with Bohemian glass decanters, goblets, cups, &c. Purchasers can have their goods packed at small cost.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, NOV. 3, AT 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 65 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand Household Furniture, having been removed for the convenience of sale, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatel and hair-cloth, tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, wardrobes, chairs, extension tables, rockers, Voltaire and other chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c. Also, velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. Together with a large assortment of crockery and China ware, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c. Also, one sewing machine.

At 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, one mahogany 6¾-octave piano-forte. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF A SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY (Wednesday), at No. 168 9th-av., near 21st-st., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a family, consisting of rosewood parlor suits, Brussels carpets, large mirrors, rosewood and French bedsteads, marble top centre and side tables, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood etagere with mirror-front, musical clock and ornaments, dress and plain bureaus, hair and spring mattresses, toilet sets, cane-seat chairs; also, a superior piano-forte, City make; large mirror and oval-framed mirrors, French prints; landscape and fruit paintings; sofa bedstead, mahogany chairs, &c. Terms cash. Deposits required. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale, as the house has to be vacated.

M. DOUGHY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets; gilt frame pier-glasses, book-cases, extension dining-tables, marble-top centre-tables, damask and silk window curtains, parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands to match, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, wardrobes, &c.; together with a large assortment of new furniture to be sold to pay advances. Dealers and housekeepers will find the above sale well worthy of attention. Goods can be boxed and shipped from the premises. Catalogues now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, & SON WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, CENTRAL PARK LOTS, 5th-av. and 105th-st.

One lot southeast corner of 5th-av. and 105th-st., 25x100 feet.

Three lots on 5th-av., adjoining, 25x100 feet each.

Seven lots south side of 105th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., adjoining above, 25x100 feet each. These lots are directly opposite the arboretum of the Central Park, which is to contain all the variety of American forest and ornamental trees. The most picturesque spot in the entire Central Park.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to the usual large assortment of hardware,) an invoice of German samples: One case German brushes, assorted; 60 dozen American shoe and scrubbing brushes, 50 gross table spoons, 29 casks wrought nails, 8 and 10; 800 cedar pails, 13 cases axe helves, an invoice of plated and Britannia ware, spoons, &c.; 2,000 rolls wall paper, 100 drinking flasks, 500 pairs carvers, &c. Damaged Goods—A large lot of damaged hardware, saved from the late fire in the Bowery.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE ROOMS, No. 13 Park-row—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5, at 4 o'clock.—Curious and valuable books, forming the entire library of the late Hermann E. Ludewig, LL.D., comprising a collection of fine and choice works on Ethnology, Bibliography, American History, Biography, voyages and travels, and miscellaneous literature, embracing many very rare, curious and valuable books, difficult to be obtained. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesroom.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 172 Clinton, between Warren and Baltic sts., South Brooklyn, Household furniture, in good order; mahogany parlor furniture, in crimson; polished oak book-case, library table, chairs, lounge, iron bedsteads, with spring mattresses, carpets and oil-cloths, Hedenburgh heater, with fixtures, China and glass-ware, with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ON 5TH-AV. 105TH AND 117TH STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 5TH-AV., S. E. corner of 105th-st., 4 lots.
ON 105TH-ST., 7 lots, south side adjoining above.
ON 117TH-ST., 6 lots north side, 150 feet W. 5th-av.; also 5 gore lots adjoining, in the rear.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, oil-cloths, bedding, quilts, &c., THIS DAY (Wednesday), Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock at No. 59 Beekman-st. A large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting, in part, of several velvet, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, several dozen curled maple chairs, office desks, glass cases, French bedsteads, stoves, mirrors, several dozen chairs, beds, bedding, cutlery, &c. Also, many goods from Houston-st. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TWENTIETH-STREET HOUSES.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—on 20th-st.—nine three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 146 to 312 East 20th-st., inclusive; 25 feet west 1st-av.; 15 feet 3¾ inches by 92 feet; houses 40 feet deep and contain gas, fixtures, Croton, baths, ranges, tubs, &c. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

9TH-AV. AND 6STH ST. LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 9th-av., southeast corner of 46th-st., 4 choice lots.
On 46th-st., 12 choice lots, south side, adjoining above; size 25x100 each, only half a block from Central Park; 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. S. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of men's, boys' and youths' heavy boots; ladies lasting heel gaiters and copper-nail boots. Also, misses' and children's wear of various kinds. Catalogues morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a thorough-bred black mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and an elegant saddle beast. Also, a black horse, 9 years old, 16 hands high, kind and gentle in every way.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 38 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Hammersley-st., (adjoining,) sale of the stock of a piano-forte and sofa-maker, consisting of iron planes, drill stocks, turning hammers, do. lathes, and sawing machines and tools, without any reserve.

SAMUEL DARLING, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 262 FULTON-STREET, Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT MADEup furs, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom of HERTS & ROSS, No. 534 Pine-st., comprising element mink, stone marten, real sable, coney, fitch and musk-rat capes, muffs, gloves, muffiers, sleigh and lap robes, &c., in lots to suit the trade. By order of SYLVESTER BRUEH, Assignee.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the seed store, No. 3 Chambers-st., (to complete a general assortment of choice Green-house plants, viz., Camellias, Cactus, Ferns, Ferns, Lycopodiums, Chinese Primroses, Geranium, &c., &c., from LOUIS RENARD, Florist, Albany, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK,
NO. 46 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1799.

CAPITAL.....$[illegible]
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
Geo. Hoxsesen, Secretary.

AUGUSTUS BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 36 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents. New-York: Sampson, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brewer & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneidon & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the World.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments shall not be paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WICKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., each day.

ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
WM. HOOKER,
NAT. MILLER,
HERMAN MARCUSE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when any change thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 59
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will make no charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY will receive Sealed Proposals until the 8th day of November inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the sale of eighteen 6 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each or any lesser number, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, said Bonds being required for investment in the Sinking Fund of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 27, 1858.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 21 Nassau-st.

S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—TONTINE BUILDING, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.

J. N. PERKINS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 42 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1, 1858, at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and Iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OF drafts, payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at R. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 200 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1826.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $[illegible] and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 371 Canal-st., (old No. 20,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, Manufactured and for sale by H. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

WANTED—SECOND HAND SCHOOL-ROOM FURniture. Patton's or Johnson's manufacture preferred. Address or call upon Dr. MILLER, No. 320 Spring-st., stating price and where it may be examined.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, leaving foot of Peck-slip, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M. and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer JAMES LINE leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 20, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER MAYFLOWER every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECT and reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. G. W. DOPELAND, No. 60 Broadway.

HERMANN,
Captain GAYNEY,
For San Francisco, California.
These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus Route is thoroughly provided and in good order, and the company healthy.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Agent, No. 1 Bowling Green.
JOHN P. VELVERTON, Agent.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extreme A 1 clipper ship
NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE,
LANE, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 1, East River, foot of Wall-st. This magnificent ship for size superior, and scarcely a rival in the trade, in model, build, ventilation, and all appointments, she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco twice, making the passages in 109 and 113 days respectively, and always makes quick time, and delivers her cargo in superior condition. We cannot say more than we have done, that they will speedily engage with us, that she is the ship of the port, and by far the most desirable conveyance now offering for San Francisco. For balance of freight, apply on board.
WM. P. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 55 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
WALTER LORD,
PERRINE, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, making a clipper, sails remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The clipper ship IVANHOE, Capt. LANE, is now receiving the last of her cargo at Pier No. 21, East River, Fulton Ferry, and will take freight this week until full. The IVANHOE is perfectly ventilated, insures at the lowest rates, and commanded by Captain LANE, formerly of the Sweepstakes, (made the passage in 82 days.) Shippers can rely on proper care of their goods and a quick run.
For freight, or passage, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine, corner of William-st.
Agents at San Francisco—Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO. Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale. Collections made in California and Oregon.

CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Freight on measurement goods, 6 cents per foot.
Freight on Butter and Cheese, ½ cent per pound.
Freight on Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Splendid Side-wheel Steamship MARION, Capt. WM. J. FOSTER, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
Montgomery, Ala.....$20 | Columbia, S. C.....$[illegible]
Atlanta, Ga.....20 | Jacksonville, Fla.....20
Augusta, Ga.....20 | Palatka, Fla.....20
The COLUMBIA will succeed, and leave on Saturday, Nov. 6. For freight or passage, apply to
EGOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain H. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Throughtickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Newnan, $20; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $20; Albany, Ga., $20; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $20; Macon, Ga., $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 17 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 5 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Capt. Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec

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huge in dimensions, sublime in order and symmetry, a unity in plan. Our political and social empire, expanded to the same dimensions, harmonized to the same chequered variety, will assume a similar order, a like symmetry, and crown hope with a similar solid and enduring perpetuity.

Respectfully, W. GILPIN.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Fulton, from Havre*—Mrs. Lohmann, Mrs. C. Marlette, Miss Elisa Michot, Miss Vinard, Mrs. Vinard, Miss Rollin, Fanny Bahnheim, Mrs. Merzler and daughter, Mrs. F. Merwin, G. Duconomis, J. Kahn, Mr. Jalabot, Mr. Burger, Mr. Fritelliere, Mrs. B. de la Farriere and daughter, Miss A. C. Oyrmans, Miss Schiel, Miss C. Peickart, Miss Roemen, Miss Berger, Mr. Garabalde and boy, Jean Paul, A. Rosen, Jean Jung, Jean Guth, Louis Weye, Jose Kalus, F. Streiter, Aug. Buckhardt, A. Hirn, Jacob Striker, Max Hirn, Carl Hirn, P. B. Heinrich, Miss R. Meyer, Miss L. Graf, Miss V. Sterleig, Miss R. Wolf, Miss C. Newmann, Miss E. Curlin, Mrs. Garabaldi, Mrs. Notter and child, Miss J. Lang, *Miss B. Lang, Miss Rethfelder,* Miss A. Heine, Mrs. Rocco and daughter, Mr. G. Marx, Mr. Lang, Dr. Bruner, Chas. Callier, Geo. Winkler, Mr. Legras, Mr. Rothfelder, Mr. Bohl, Mr. Mahers and servant, *Mrs. Ghor, H.* Paulin, J. M. Bauer, F. Deshaier, G. Row, Mr. Gallo, Mr. Vattmone, Mr. Vasche, Mr. Stagnare, Mr. Duchnor, Mr. Lasano, Mr. Cartery, Mr. Ferrant, J. P. Ferrant, B. Papi, Mr. Peyrefile, Messrs. Fafont, Faivre, Barningaden, *Hochstetter, Hirsch, A. L. de Lafarest and lady, 3 children* and governess, S. Breton, Mr. Crestin, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, daughter and child, Mr. and Mrs. Stryker, *J. S. M. McCall, J. F. Clay, Mr. Usereau, Misses A.* and P. Pelney, Mr. Menod, J. C. Bates, A. C. Porter and lady, Hoffman, Mr. Colville, Ed. Mayer and family, 8 servants, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Rose Kennedy, Col. Hamilton, Mr. Potter, Mrs. J. Shelden, Miss McCall, C. R. Coster, Mr. Putnam and *lady, son, daughter* and servant, Miss Alaimo, Miss Pariamagne, Mrs. Gardner, daughter, child and servant, Charles Pepper and son, Mrs. Dutilho and servant, L. Jeanet, Pargond, Miss Forbes, Mrs. Boudoin, Santos, Castar, Qurtier, J. Biddle, Mrs. Laborde and daughter, Miss Falcock and companion, Messrs. Goodwin, Gardiner, Turner, Dr. Simpson, Miss Patterson, daughter and servant, Mr. Gerad, E. Commerlong, Capt. Smith, Capt. Wilcox, Misses Lee (two,) Mrs. Lord, F. Lacroix, J. Hopkins, Rev. Pelamourgues, Rev. Laurent, Chas. A. Beall, E. R. Robinson, Lavator, Gilpi, Raonlys, Rev. F. Smeely, Mr. Coussens, Litori, Mrs. Porter, infant, servant, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Dusenberry, Mrs. Louisa Abel and child, Miss Docre, Miss C. C. Pinckney, W. W. Parker, lady and servant, Mr. Brahmy, Mr. Salig, Miss Buckner, Miss Emelie de Angelis, Mrs. W. Marshall, 2 children and servant, Mr. Garcia, A. F. Francis, Mr. Phelps and daughter, Ede Escariana, wife and 3 children, G. W. Forbes, W. J. Forbes, Mr. Desporter and lady, Mr. Haseltine, A. Vincent, Mr. De La Tala, Jas. Lalande, Mr. Tree and daughter, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Masellan, F. Donelli and lady, Mrs. Pairer, A. Hubemont and family, W. M. Parker and lady, Major Biddle, Mrs. Biddle, Col. Porter and servant, Mrs. C. A. L. Aignoux, Miss Lilliman, Miss C. D. Forbes, Miss A. L. Forbes, Miss Hunt, Mr. Schull and lady. Total, 201.

In bark Amanda, from Havana—Mr. Roman Castro.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 31 | Sun sets.... 4 57 | Moon rises.... 4 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 52 | Gov. Island. 6 41 | Hell Gate.... 8 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 2.

Cleared.

Steamers Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Isaac Wright, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Red Riding Hood, (Br.,) Rossiter, London, Collins & Marsh.

Barks R. Mills, Norris, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Hyperion, Ward, Antigua, T. T. Dwight; Houqua, Cartwright, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro.; Laura, Wright, Havana, I. B. Gager.

Brigs A. Laurie, McGregor, Glasgow, McCall & Frith; Franconia, Upton, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter; Ancona, Clark, St. Mary's, H. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; A. Taylor, Wells, Newport, J. B. Edwards; Isaac Toucey, Gould, Jacmel, E. Beck; S. Mills, Rowley, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard; Esquimaux, (Br.,) Rude, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; J. T. Day, Sparrow, Lavacca, T. B. Chase; Walter Lemuel, Sovy, Berwick City, C. H. Pierson.

Sloop Tantivy, Chapman, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre, via Cowes Oct. 20, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and 260 passengers to W. S. Drayton. Arrived off the Battery at 6:30 A. M. Oct. 20, lat. 53 30, lon. 37 50, exchanged colors with a Cunard steamer bd. E. 26th, lat. 45 20, lon. 54 20, exchanged signals with a large screw steamer, bd. E. 30th, lat. 44, lon. 59, saw a steamer bd. E.

Steamer Quinnebaug, Holmes, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. Martin.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

[illegible]

Madam!—you are very pressing,
And I can't decline the task;
With the slightest gift of guessing,
You would hardly need to ask!

Don't you see a hint of marriage
In his sober-sided face?
In his rather-stooping carriage
And extremely rapid pace?

If he's not committed treason,
Or some wicked action done,
Can you see the faintest reason
Why a bachelor should run?

Why should *he* be in a hurry?
But a loving wife to greet,
Is a circumstance to hurry
The most dignified of feet!

When *she* the man has spied her,
If the grateful, happy elf
Does not haste to be beside her,
He must be beside himself!

It is but a trifle, may be—
But observe his practiced tone,
When he calms your stormy baby,
Just as if it were his own!

Do you think a certain meekness
You have mentioned in his looks,
Is a chronic optic weakness
That has come of reading books?

Did you ever see his vision
Peering underneath a hood,
Save enough for recognition,
As a civil person should!

Could a Capuchin be colder
When he glances, as *he must*,
At a finely-rounded shoulder,
Or a proudly-swelling bust?

Madam!—think of every feature,
Then deny it, if you can—
He's a fond, connubial creature,
And a very married man!

HYMN.

BY ALICE CARY.

Away with all life's memories,
Away with hopes, away!
Lord, take me up into thy love,
And keep me there to-day.

I cannot trust to mortal eyes,
My weakness and my sin—
Temptations He alone can judge,
Who knows what they have been.

And I can trust Him who provides
The thirsty ground with dew,
And round the wounded beetle builds
His grassy house anew.

For the same hand that smites with pain,
And sends the wintry snows,
Doth mold the frozen clod again
Into the Summer rose.

My soul is melted by that love,
So tender and so true,
I can but cry, my Lord and God,
What wilt Thou have me do?

My blessings all come back to me,
And round about me stand;
Help me to climb their dizzy stairs
Until I touch Thy hand.

BROOKLET OF OUR JOYS.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"The brook of the willows."—ISAIAH XV., vii.

With a pleasant, murmuring noise,
Glides the brooklet of our joys,
Sparkling in the sunlight sheen,
Fring'd with flowers and fleck'd with green;
Yet its beauteous banks along,
Here and there, with fibres strong,
Still the tree of weeping droopeth,
And to kiss its forehead stoopeth.

Early Spring the current swells,
Brimming o'er in crystal wells;
Sultry Summer checks its flow,
Brooks decrease—but willows grow.

HARTFORD, Sept. 16, 1858.

ALARIC;

OR,

THE TYRANT'S VAULT.

A SICILIAN STORY OF EARLY TIMES.

CHAPTER I.

ALARIC.

Not far from the city of *Syracuse*, when it was the metropolis of all Sicily, an object of longing to ambitious conquerors, and one of the finest cities in the world; *not far from this place, upon the shore of* the sea, stood a man who had just landed from a vessel that was now sailing away towards the North. He was quite young—not over five-and-twenty—tall and well-proportioned, with a muscular system finely developed, and possessing a face not only striking in its manly beauty, but remarkable, in one so young, for its stern, resolute and self-reliant expression. His dress was light and simple, and evidently of Greek manufacture, the lower limbs being clothed in close-fitting goat-skin, above which he wore a shirt of white linen, confined at the waist by a belt of fine mail. Upon his head was a cap of woven stuff, the top drooping over the right ear, and his feet were shielded by a pair of sandals. His only weapon was a short, heavy sword, which hung, in a leathern scabbard, from his belt of mail. He stood for a while, gazing about, as though undecided what course he should pursue; but finally he espied an old fisherman, not far off, who had just come down upon the beach, and towards him he made his way.

"A bright, pleasant morning, good Sir," said the youth.

The old man cast his net from his shoulders and gazed up. He carefully scanned the features before him, and then replied:

"Aye, fair Sir, it is a pleasant morning. We have many such on this coast."

"And yet it storms sometimes, I suppose," suggested the first speaker.

"He is a wise man who little heeds the storms he cannot quell," said the fisherman, with a nod of the head, which seemed to give his words more meaning than the circumstances under which they were spoken would imply.

"You are right there," responded the other. "But tell me—where can I find Artabanus, the hermit?"

The fisherman took another careful look into his interlocutor's face, and then answered:

"He lives upon yonder mountain, which is called Cataland. Do you wish to see him?"

"Yes."

"Then follow the path that leads to yonder cot, until it brings you to a small stream. Cross that, and then, upon your right hand you will see a beaten track. He lives in a cave near the top of the mountain, and this track will lead you directly thither."

The young man thanked his informant, and was upon the point of turning away, when the latter resumed:

"I mean no offence. Your face looks familiar. It has the cast of a countenance I fancied I had seen before."

"You'll at least remember of having seen such an one on this morning," said the young man; and as he thus spoke he turned away.

"Aye," muttered the old Sicilian, half to himself, but yet loud enough to reach other ears; "and I call on Neptune to witness that I have seen it before. Such faces are not multiplied—they are not plenty in Syracuse these times. Alas! more's the pity."

The youth hesitated for a moment, as though he would turn back, but he overcame the disposition, [illegible] and the doubt was already upon his mind.

"Can it be," he said, to himself, "that any one so old, [illegible] should remember that old man, for he has tarried his nets long in these waters. But how should he remember me? I pray the gods that there be not many in Syracuse that will yet be so observant."

With this the traveler kept on up the mountain until he had reached a broad table of rock, from whence he could see the bay, and the city beyond. The great metropolis was spread out before him, with its massive walls, its temples and its palaces, and a tear started down his cheek as he gazed upon the scene. He clasped his hands upon his bosom, and, with a few muttered words, he started on again. He crossed the stream, and took the path to which he had been directed; but he did not follow it as one who was a stranger to its windings. He pursued his way with an ease and assurance, and, at times, with an abstractedness which could have been indulged in only by one who knew well the way he was going. Up the steep, rocky height he climbed, and, when he finally stopped, it was before the entrance to a cave—a cave which Nature had fashioned in the mountain's side, and sheltered from the sun's fervid heat and the fury of the storm. At the mouth of this cavern sat an old man, over whose head some fourscore years had rolled. His hair and beard were white as the fleecy cloud that sailed above the mountain, and floated in silken, wavy masses over his shoulders and breast. A mantle of gray cloth enveloped his frame, and his feet were shod with heavy sandals. He was engaged over an old manuscript, but as he heard the sound of approaching footsteps he closed the volume and raised his head.

"Good morning, my son," he said, with a look of simple welcome.

"Kind father, I greet thee," the youth returned, at the same time extending his hand.

"How!" cried the aged man, starting to his feet, as the accents fell upon his ear. He shaded his eyes with the palm of the left hand, and gazed eagerly into his visitor's face. "Do I see aright?" he added. "Is it Alaric—my old pupil?"

"Aye, good Artabanus, I am Alaric—come once more to see thee."

For some time the hermit gazed into the young man's face in silence, but finally he said:

"Sit down—sit down, my son. Thy presence has started a host of varied emotions to life within me, and I must recover my thoughts ere I can talk to thee in reason."

"Thank the gods, I find thee alive and in health," replied the youth, as he let go the old man's hand, and took a seat upon a wooden bench close by.

"Aye—I am well in body," returned Artabanus. "But," he added, thoughtfully, continuing to gaze earnestly into his companion's face as he spoke, "the body is but a small part of man, and the ills of the flesh are very joys when compared with some of the pains to which the soul may be subject. But tell me of thyself. Where hast thou been?"

"I have been in Greece," replied the youth. "When I fled from these shores, eight years ago, I sought refuge there, and there I have remained ever since. Oh! I wept this morning, as I gazed down upon the city of my birth. I had thought I had done weeping over those memories; but when I again gazed upon Syracuse they came crowding upon me with a power which I could not resist. I saw the very temple beneath the walls of which my father and my brother were slain; and I could see the roof beneath which my mother died. Artabanus, there were not many of the patrician families escaped that foul butchery?"

"No, Alaric. Of all who were loyal to the true interests of the people, I have seen only yourself return. There were a few escaped, but not many. Were there any went with you to Greece?"

"No, father. I escaped alone. I saw my noble parent cut down—I saw my brother fall—and when I knew I had no relative left in the city, I fled. Fortune favored me. I found a small boat by the seashore, and I put out alone upon the dark waters. I floated away to Melita, and from thence I gained a passage to Greece. The tyrant still reigns in Syracuse?"

"Alas! yes. And his deeds are evil, and the people suffer. We have had no peace in Sicily since good Helius died. Thou wert but a mere child then."

"I was seven years old. I remember the good king well, for my father, you know, was one of his chief officers."

"Aye—you were older than I thought," said the hermit, musingly.

"And I remember that there was some mystery connected with the good king's death," replied Alaric. "Am I not right?"

"There was not much mystery," answered the old man. "He was weak and weary, and he left the throne that he might die in peace, and death soon came to him. But why hast thou returned to Syracuse?"

"Can you not guess?" returned the youth.

"I might guess many things, my son."

"And yet but one of them would be right. I have said that I left no relative behind me when I made my escape from this place; but I did leave one whom I loved—one about whom my affections were entwined with a life that could not die. You know of whom I speak."

"Aye—you speak of the mason's daughter, Ianthe."

"Yes, father. Is she alive?"

"She is."

"And well?"

"She is well."

"And," pursued the youth, in a more eager tone, "is she still free?"

"Why? Have you thought that she would remember you in love through the years that have passed?"

"O! do not tell me that she has ceased to love me. True, she was a child in years, but I loved her then, and my love has grown stronger in the separation which has followed. I know there is danger to me here, but I came with a will to meet it."

"But suppose your very life were in danger if you sought the maiden?"

"You may warn me of danger, if you will, but do not seek to place the barrier of fear between me and my desire, for I know not the emotion. Yes, Artabanus, taught me when I was a boy, and your wise lessons have not departed from my mind. You taught me that there were many things more to be feared than death, and I have come, prepared rather to die than live all alone in a distant land, with the sad memories of my unhappy country for my only heritage."

"And you would not turn from death, should it raise its threatening front between yourself and Ianthe?" The old man's gaze grew more earnest as he thus spoke, and a spark within, which seemed to gleam some newly-awakened hope, burned in his eye.

"My father," answered Alaric, with a flushing cheek, "I could almost feel offended did I think you doubted me, but I do not think so. Show me that Ianthe loves me, and not even Pyrrho himself, with the blood-stained crown of Sicily upon his brow, shall have power to startle me from my course, while life is mine."

Artabanus started to his feet and grasped the youth by the hand.

"Noble Alaric," he cried, with a joyful enthusiasm, "thou art worthy of the maiden's hand. She does love thee—she cherishes thy memory within her heart as the most precious thing of earth, and for long years she has lived upon the hope that thou wouldst return to her."

"Oh! the gods be praised!" ejaculated the young man.

"But," added the hermit in a changed voice, "there must be danger in thy path. Pyrrho holds his throne only through the fear and enslavement of the people, and he knows it. Your father was one of his bitterest enemies, and he was also one of the first whom the usurper found it necessary to put out of the way. You are not only the very image of your noble parent, but you must remember that you had arrived almost at the full stature of manhood when you fled from Syracuse. You were then seventeen, and from seventeen to five-and-twenty, especially in one so early developed as you were, there is not much change. You were a man then, and you are no more now. So you must expect that you will be known and recognized. But let us speak of that hereafter. First do you see Ianthe, and when you have found all right in that quarter, we will consider further."

"I shall find her with her father?"

"Yes—and his house is just where it was eight years ago."

"I will go and seek her, then, and—"

"Hold, my son. You had better wait till nightfall ere you enter the city, and also exchange that Greek shirt for a garment less likely to attract attention, for I assure you that too much care cannot be taken."

Alaric was impatient to see Ianthe, but he saw the force of the hermit's reasoning, and he was willing to wait. So he sat down by his old teacher's side again—sat as he had sat years before, when receiving instruction from the same lips—and listened to the story of the wrongs that had been done in Sicily during the last eight years. Hour after hour passed away, and Artabanus had still more to tell of the tyrant's cruelty.

"Merciful heavens," cried the youth, half almost to frenzy by the recital, "how have the people borne all this?"

"They have borne it under fear of their lives. Pyrrho's soldiers are posted at every point where a murmur can arise."

"And how long shall it last?"

[illegible]

(To be continued in our next.)